The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

DREADFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Two Trains Off the Track on the Columbus and Macon Road.

SHOCKING LOSS OF LIFE.

ATGUSTA, GA., Friday, Dec. 31.

Forty persons are reported killed and drowned this morning, by the train from Columbus to Macon running off the track, in consequence of injury thereto by late heavy rains.

AUGUSTA, Friday, Dec. 31—P. M.

This morning the train from Macon ran off the track two miles from Columbus, and a fireman and woodpusher were killed, and C. W. SAYRE, engineer, had his jaw broken. None of the passengers were injured.

The morning train to Macon ran off the track at Adams' Mills, in consequence of the Culvert being washed out. J. H. MILLER, engineer, the fireman and wood-pusher, and conductor BRAZE, were killed, and several of the passengers were drowned, but their names are as yet unknown. About a dozen were scalded.

It is reported about thirty were drowned. Your Times-man here is a head-ear with the news. His statement is rather confused. Further particulars are anxiously expected.

A LATER DISPATCH.

The following bodies were recovered:

Two Miss Graves, of Salem, Alabama.

W. H. Evans, train hand.

A lady and three children, of Texas.

Two ladies of Columbus, names unknown.

The other bodies have not been recovered.

Twelve persons have been saved, as follows: Dr. WARREN, of Columbus; PERRIER, of Alabama; and S. W. BLAKE, of New-York.

Conductor BRAZE, a gentleman from Texas, a gentleman from Alabama, and four others unascertained.

Among the killed, it is believed, are THOS. O. BAMS, of Charleston; LUKE WADE, of Georgia; Miss Van NOY and CLEMENS BRAZE, and W. P. PURSE, of Houston County, Ga.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Sit[illegible] of the Clipper-[illegible] to Cuba—[illegible]

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 31.

The Navy Department has advices from the sloop-of-war *Vandalia*, at Tahiti, Sept. 16, announcing her arrival there with the thirty-five sailors rescued from Olno and Pitcairn's Islands, in the South Pacific, and formerly belonging to the clipper-ship BOSTON, wrecked on the Olno Reef on the 4th of March last. The rescued were all well, with the exception of the boatswain, who had died a few days before. The *Vandalia* would sail almost immediately, to convey them towards an American port. S.

[FROM THE ADVERTISER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 31.

Late and direct intelligence from Havana reiterates that much excitement prevails there concerning the President's Message, but affords no basis for the belief that a revolutionary movement is contemplated. The general tone of the advices is such as to warrant the assertion that the intervention of the French Government has not been requested for any purpose, while it is repeated that the authorities of Tampico have, through the efforts of the Captain-General of Cuba, satisfied the claims of certain Spanish subjects, this being an isolated case; the additional statement is made that the difficulties between the Government of Spain and that of Mexico are in the way of an early adjustment.

From another source of information in this city, there are doubtless good grounds for the recent telegraphic statements from New-Orleans concerning filibuster movements against Cuba.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE CENTRAL AMERICAN NEGOTIATIONS—THE RECALL OF LORD NAPIER—THE FILLIBUSTERS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 30.

The article in yesterday's TIMES on "Bachelor Presidents," has created a sensation in the Federal metropolis. Everybody is confident that the engineer who leveled that shot was posted in a perfect arsenal of facts, which, for obvious reasons, he chose to handle with exceeding delicacy. You would be surprised to see how many persons there are here to whom that article has given the clue to innumerable incidents heretofore difficult to interpret,—said incidents, in turn, corroborating in a remarkable degree, every suggestion, and giving active vitality, body and form to each propositions proposition therein contained.

I learn to-day, from a source entitled to the fullest credit, some highly important facts in connection with this same subject of the Ouseley and Napier negotiation, and the Buchanan intrigue. Lord NAPIER was sent to Washington, as every one knows, after the London embassy had long been vacant in consequence of the forced recall of Mr. CRAMPTON. It was deemed of great importance then that the new Minister should secure the confidence both of our Government and people. Lord NAPIER was believed to be the right man for this delicate duty; and so he proved. No diplomat ever made more sincere admiring friends at Washington than he; and Lady NAPIER, judiciously seconding the efforts of her husband, speedily won universal respect and esteem in the social circle. Their anticipated departure from the United States is received with profound regret on all sides.

But when Lord NAPIER arrived he came with a peace-offering in his hands. He was instructed to meet the views of our Government, and authorized to give up every pretension of Great Britain in Central America that stood in the way of a prompt and amicable adjustment of all disturbing questions pending between the two countries. When Mr. BUCHANAN recommended the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, Lord NAPIER promptly acceded thereto, and exhibited dispatches from his own Government pitched in the same harmonious key. It certainly seemed as though the Central-American squabble was at an end, for Mr. BUCHANAN had within his grasp everything that the United States had ever asked. Strange infatuation, which led him to throw it all away, like the child who breaks his fragile toy into pieces that he may have the sport of putting its shattered fragments together again!

But here came in the tempter, in the shape of Sir GORE OUSELEY—and Sir GORE, who had been selected because of the peculiar influence which his presence exercised over our bachelor President, opened his budget, and began to play a game for the re-entanglement of the Central American question and the discomfiture of Lord NAPIER, from whom he concealed his plans. Don't you remember how much pains used to be taken to have it understood through the Press that Sir GORE had surrounded himself with mystery, and that neither the President nor anybody else had the slightest idea of what he was doing here for so long a time? That was the artificial smoke in which our shrewd diplomatist concealed himself the while, and under cover of which he conducted his operations. He won his game. Mr. BUCHANAN was induced to consent to throw the Central-American question again upon the treacherous, uncertain sea of diplomacy, notwithstanding he had already got it snugly into port. The result is, that this irritating question is still open; that we are mixed up most promiscuously in our negotiations upon the Isthmus, with England and France; and that if we ever get out of the embroglio safely, it will be by good luck, and not because we deserve it. For all this Mr. BUCHANAN is individually responsible, unless a man of his years is excusable for being cajoled and captured by such blandishments as you have shown him to have been subjected to.

Lord NAPIER was not made aware of the scheme of his ministerial colleague. He never dreamed that while he was trying to settle the Central American issue in accordance with his own instructions, Sir GORE OUSELEY was pulling right the other way; and so, poor fellow, he kept straight ahead, doing his best to help Mr. BUCHANAN to carry his proposition for the abrogation of the disputed Convention. This was most unfortunate for the President who of course did not want his strange negotiations unmasked; and when he found that Lord NAPIER had had the innocent audacity to show his dispatches to members of Congress, and thus present the proofs that it was the President's own fault if his proposed abrogation failed, his anger knew no bounds. But his rage was impotent. He couldn't wreak it openly, for that would expose the raw spot so necessary to be concealed. He was compelled to smother his wrath, and his gall became bitterness towards the innocently offending Minister. There, in the proof of Mr. BUCHANAN, you may depend, originated the complaint that Lord NAPIER had given offence by his two warm sympathy with the "Monroe doctrine," which stands among the rumored causes of his transfer to the Hague. The President of the United States, and not CHARLES SUMNER, of Massachusetts, was the *intriguante* in the case. The evident motive for securing the recall of the British Minister, was a mixed desire to be rid of the presence of the man who was possessed of part of a dangerous secret, and to secure the presence of another in his stead whose social surroundings were coveted.

There is a good deal of reason to credit the rumor which comes by the way of Panama, to the effect that the Walker filibusters contemplate a landing at Omoa. This port is in Honduras, at the head of the Bay of that name, and is a good harbor, which, so far as known here, is utterly unguarded by any naval or military force. By reference to COLTON'S admirable new map of Central America, compiled from data furnished by Don FRANCIS FERRER, you will see that Omoa is near the Eastern terminus of the proposed Honduras Railroad. From that point the finest road across the country leads directly to the Bay of Fonseca, on the Pacific, in the near neighborhood of Leon, where, undoubtedly, are the greatest number of these natives who sympathize with the filibusters.

The phraseology of the extract, which I published a few days ago, from the letter of a leading filibuster at Mobile was peculiar. It announced with positiveness that the *Susan* would land her passengers unmolested in "*Central America*," (not "Nicaragua") and declared, that no one of the rumors which had been published, pointed to anywhere near the destination of the vessel. Gen. WALKER does not seem to have named the place to his most confidential friends here,—but the latter do not doubt that Omoa is the spot. The country through which the road thence lies is stated to be a fine one, and full of all needed supplies. S.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 31.

No. 100.—E. B. Ward *vs.* Paul Babcock *et al.*—On motion for plaintiff the judgment entered on the 14th inst., docketing and dismissing the case, was rescinded and annulled, and leave granted to file the record and docket the cause on payment of the costs by plaintiff in conformity with the rules of the Court.

No. 32.—Benny W. Wise *et al.* vs. Charles A. [illegible] The motion of defendants, cause docketed and dismissed, with costs.

No. 33.—The Owners of the brig *James Gray* vs. The Owners of the ship *John Fraser* and steamer *General Clinch*. Argument continued for *General Clinch* and *John Fraser*, and concluded for the appellants.

Adjourned to Monday.

From the State Capital.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO GOV. KING—THE ERIE CANAL—THE NEW COUNTERFEIT.

ALBANY, Friday, Dec. 31.

A large number of the prominent citizens of the State, embracing all parties, have united in tendering Governor KING a complimentary dinner on his retirement from office, in token of their esteem of his private and official character.

The Canal Board have unanimously ordered the Lake Harbor Memorial to be forwarded to Washington, leaving the Canal Commissioners to subjoin the argument embodied in the draft submitted by Mr. ROGERS.

About $4,000 in the counterfeit twenties on the State Bank of Troy are already discovered. The Metropolitan Bank of New-York has $1,500, and the Clearing-house in this city about $700—the latter it is said can be traced. It is suggested that the excellence in the engraving of the counterfeit may be traced to the consolidation of the Bank note engravers, by which many able engravers were thrown out of employ.

Arrival of the California Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 31, 1858.

The Overland mail with San Francisco dates of the 3d inst., arrived here last night. Five passengers left San Francisco with the mail, three of whom stopped at Fort Smith.

The roads from San Francisco to Red River were good and from thence to Tipton very bad.

The accounts from the Gila River mines continue favorable.

One of the mail stations had been robbed of its entire stock of mules by the Indians.

The snow and ice on the route had nearly disappeared under the influence of the late warm weather.

Steamboat Collision on the Mississippi.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Dec. 31.

The steamers *Dickey* and *Uncle Sam* came in collision with one another on Wednesday, 70 miles below here. The *Dickey* was damaged $3,000.

The Detroit Daily Tribune Establishment Burnt.

DETROIT, Friday, Dec. 31.

A fire broke out here early this morning in the building occupied by the Detroit *Daily Tribune*, destroying the building, with all its contents. Loss, $25,000; insured about $20,000. The publication of the paper will not be suspended.

The Emigration to Cuba.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 31.

Private advices received here confirm positively the report that a number of Americans were in Cuba, ready to aid the revolutionists. They all left here with regular passports.

Liberation of the Officers of the Ship Waverely by the Spanish Government.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 31.

GEORGE FRENCH, formerly first officer of the ship *Waverley*, of Boston, and Mr. WEEKS, second mate, who were condemned to ten years' imprisonment for endeavoring to suppress a mutiny on board that ship, in which so many Coolies lost their lives at Manila, have been liberated from confinement by the Spanish Government, through the intercession of Mr. DODGE, the United States Minister at Madrid.

Lynch Law in Georgia.

ATLANTA, GEO., Friday, Dec. 31.

A bailiff named WEBB, being shot and killed today at noon, by W. A. CROICE, a public meeting was held at the Court-house this evening, to determine whether the law should be allowed to take its course or CROICE be hanged immediately. They decided upon the latter, and a mob is now assailing the calaboose. The excitement is very great.

The Wanderer Case.

SAVANNAH, Friday, Dec. 31.

Five witnesses were examined in the *Wanderer* case to-day, but their testimony was unimportant. The case is adjourned till Monday.

The Weather in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 31.

We have had a thick snow-storm this morning, but it is now moderating, with indications of a thaw. No steamboat mail left last night for New-York.

Reception to Senator Douglas in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 31.

Extensive preparations are being made by the friends of Senator DOUGLAS, for a reception on his arrival here. The City Councils have tendered him the use of Independence Hall, to receive his friends.

New-Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 31—11 P. M.

The weather is thick and it is raining, with a southwesterly wind. There is as yet no appearance of the Royal mail steamship *America*, now in her 14th day from Liverpool.

The Arabia Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, Dec. 31.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia* from Boston arrived at 4:30 A. M., and sailed at 6 o'clock for Liverpool.

FIRES IN BOSTON FOR TEN YEARS.—For the ten years ending in 1839, the total loss by fire in Boston was $3,564,625. The insurance amounted to $2,212,242; making a loss over the insurance of $1,452,383. In the ten years the Department has been called out to alarms of fires, 2,147 times. During the year past ending Sept. 1, there were 126 fires. From these $390,657 worth of property was destroyed, of which the unusually large amount of $316,207 was insured.

Prof. Henry E. Peck, of Oberlin, one of those recently indicted for aiding the escape of a runaway slave, is a son of the late Everard Peck, of Rochester, N. Y. Prof. P. is an estimable and conscientious man. Whatever he has done in the premises was no doubt performed through a conviction of duty. He is, of course, a thoroughgoing Abolitionist.

Governor Cumming is charged with having become a Mormon, and of planning to secure admission into the Union, by indorsing plaveholding and evading polygamy.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Fulton at Halifax.

Lord Abercrombie to Succeed Lord Napier as Minister to Washington.

ADDITIONAL NEWS FROM INDIA.

Cotton Tending Upward—Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull.

CONSOLS 97 1-8@97 1-4.

HALIFAX, Friday, Dec. 31.

The United States Mail steamship *Fulton*, Capt. WOTTON, from *Havre* and *Cowes*, 15th inst., with twenty-eight passengers and 750 tons of freight for New-York, arrived here at 4 P. M. to-day, short of coal.

She reports a succession of violent westerly gales for twelve days.

At 10:40 A. M. to-day exchanged signals with the Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, hence for Liverpool.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York on Saturday, the 4th inst., arrived at Liverpool on the 15th inst.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* from Boston, Dec. 1, *via* Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 12th.

Lord ABERCROMBIE is to succeed Lord NAPIER at Washington.

The European and American Steamship Company are about to wind up their affairs.

The new steamers for the Galway line are to be ready in June.

The total amount of specie *en route* to Europe from Australia is £637,634.

The London money market was very easy. There was a good supply at two per cent.

The applications at the Bank of England for discount were rather numerous.

The Bank of London and the County and city [illegible] one and a half per cent.

The funds were buoyant. Consols for account closed on the 14th at 97¼@97¾.

The monthly return of the Bank of France shows an increase of £1,120,000 in deposits, of which £570,000 were in those of the public, and an increase of £1,070,000 in treasure.

The Russian nobles are unwilling to emancipate their serfs without full indemnity therefor.

The Emperor of Morocco has given up to Spain, without conditions, the officers and soldiers captured by the Riff Pirates.

Some additional news from India was to hand, by the mail already telegraphed.

Fort Smiree in Oude was taken by Brigadier EYRE on the 9th of November, with the loss of only two Europeans killed and three or four wounded. TANTIA TOPEE is in the Satpoorah hills, the outlets of which are closely guarded.

From Indore, Nov. 22, it is stated that the Nawab of Bangs has separated from the rebels, and gone to Gen. MITCHELL's camp, *en route* to Ildore.

From Samanepwarre it is said that the remaining rebel leaders have given themselves up to the Government.

Commercial Intelligence.

[*By Telegraph to Southampton.*]

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton for the three days succeeding the departure of the *Asia* were 22,000 bales, of which 1,000 were to speculators, and 1,000 for export. The market on the 14th closed with a strong upward tendency, the extreme prices of the previous Friday being readily obtained, with an advance in some cases of 1-16d. The sales of the 14th were fully 8,000 bales.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market was firmer, and for some descriptions of goods, somewhat dearer.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

FLOUR had a downward tendency, prices being easier; quotations, however, were without change; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 20s.@21s.; Ohio, 21s.@24s. WHEAT very dull and prices nominally unchanged. CORN dull and prices nominal; mixed, 24s.@27s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF was heavy, PORK firm, BACON quiet. LARD dull. TALLOW, 52s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

RESIN was steady at 4s. 3d. for common. SUGAR buoyant. COFFEE quiet. ASHES steady; Pots, 29s.@29s. 6d.; Pearls, 32s. RICE steady. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 38s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on the 14th inst. at 97¼@97¾ for account.

The English funds were buoyant.

There was an increased demand for money on the 14th.

Sir Howard Douglas on the American Steam Navy.

The interest created in professional circles in Europe by the discussion of the probable effects which the introduction of steam into the war navies of the principal nations will exercise upon the course and results of future wars, has been greatly enhanced by the activity which has for some time prevailed in the dockyards and arsenals of France, and the various propositions made for the defence of Great Britain. Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, whose work on *Naval Gunnery* is well-known, has given his opinions on the subject in a volume entitled *Naval Warfare with Steam*, in the appendix to which he shows the force of the principal maritime States of Europe and of the United States, distinguishing steamers from sailing vessels. The French are shown to have a preponderance in war-steamers of 31 vessels, as compared with England, with a proportionate advantage in ships of the largest class. Having enumerated the vessels of the United States fleet, and described their armament, he thus compares them, as regards the latter point, with those of Britain:

"The defective 10-inch shell-gun, displaced, as a pivot-gun, in the British service, on account of its great inferiority to the 68-pounder solid shot-gun, as shown in *Naval Gunnery*, page 256, and wholly proscribed from the naval service of the United States, forms the principal armament of the *Diadem*, and other frigates of her class lately built and armed, as fully equal to contend with the United States frigates *Niagara*, *Merrimac*, &c.! Surely this defective shell-gun should be forthwith withdrawn, and the 68-pounder solid shot gun substituted. There is ample displacement and deck-room to admit of this, and we have the authority of Capt. DAHLGREN, and even that of the gallant captain of the *Diadem*, for asserting that the 95 cwt. solid shot 68-pounder may be worked as easily as a 32-pounder, and, it may be added, fired at long ranges with solid shot as rapidly at least as a 10-inch shell-gun, which cannot fire solid shot."

The preference which Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS claims for the 68-pounder solid shot-gun over the 10-inch shell-gun seems justified by the comparisons instituted between them in his former work, referred to in the extract. The 10-inch shell-gun, he there says, is, no doubt, a formidable piece of ordnance; but it is inferior in range to the heavy guns now in use in the British Navy, excepting the lower classes of 32-pounders. The 68-pounder gun may be used for firing 8-inch shells, as well as 68 lb. shot. The difference of weight between these two pieces of ordnance is only 9 cwt.; but the superiority of the 68-pounder in point of range, accuracy and penetrating force, is of vast moment in steam warfare. Yet, in the face of its rejection in the American Navy, on the ground of its deficiency in those respects in which Sir HOWARD claims preference for the 68-pounder solid shot-gun, and of the opinion of so competent an authority in such matters, the new steam frigates of the British Navy are being armed with the 10-inch shell-gun!

The steam navy of Great Britain consists at present of 216 vessels, afloat and building, besides 156 steam gun-boats and 40 steam-tenders, store-ships and tugs. Sir HOWARD considers the *Renown* as the best of the screw-steamers, and recommends that she should be the model of those hereafter to be constructed. At present the British have few like her. The French Navy, afloat and building, consists of 400 vessels, 249 being steam, and 151 sailing vessels. The Russian Navy, at the commencement of the late war, comprised 147 ships and 200 gun-boats. This, next to the British and French, is the largest force, but its present strength is not perfectly known.

Alice E. Bulloch has commenced, in the District Court at Sacramento, a suit for divorce from her husband, Ezekiel Bulloch. The grounds of application are that the man is in State Prison on a sentence of fourteen years, and that when he is out of jail he is habitually intoxicated.

SENATOR DOUGLAS IN NEW-YORK.

RECEPTION AT THE CITY HALL.

Yesterday, in compliance with the arrangements suggested by the Committee of the Common Council appointed to wait on Senator DOUGLAS, the honorable gentlemen received his friends in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, in the City Hall. The apartment was appropriately fitted up under the direction of Mr. ROGAN, the Superintendent, and Mr. GALLAGHER, the Sergeant-at-Arms. For many hours in advance of that designated the people were assembled in crowds, waiting anxiously.

At length, at about 1 o'clock, the Mayor, with the Senator on his arm, accompanied by Aldermen BRADLEY and MOSSMAN, and the other members of the Reception Committee, passed through the long avenue of expectants who filled the lobby, and entered the Aldermen's room.

The Mayor, addressing Mr. DOUGLAS, said it was with great pleasure that he accepted the honor of tendering to him the hospitalities of the City. New-York was always ready to recognize men of distinguished position and eminent talent, and especially when that position and talent were exercised for the benefit of the whole country. The duty which devolved upon him (the Mayor) on this occasion, was rendered unusually pleasant from the fact that he had a personal pleasure in meeting a gentleman so worthy of public honor.

Mr. DOUGLAS replied as follows:

MR. MAYOR:—I will not conceal from you the agreeable surprise which I felt upon my arrival at the wharf in this City, on the night before last. I had not received the slightest intimation from any quarter that I had attracted the attention of the authorities of this great City, much less that I was to be received in this cordial and complimentary manner by them. I confess that I was gratified at this reception. New-York stands preeminently, as she deserves to stand, the first city on the American continent, and, in activity and energy, the first city in the world. New-York is not local. She occupies that prominent position which is her due as the commercial centre, the commercial heart of the continent, and of a large portion of the commerce of the civilized world. New-York never can be sectional. New-York can never join in any faction that would disturb the peace of the country, or the prosperity of the Union. New-York penetrates every State, every territory; she goes wherever, with her wealth and her influence, the American flag waves, either upon the water or upon the land. New-York, therefore, is emphatically national in the strict sense of the term, faithful to the Constitution, [illegible] Union. [illegible] City is a compliment that I had not expected; one for which I feel extremely grateful; one which I shall always remember, and in which I trust my children will take pride when I am gone. I renew my grateful acknowledgements to you for this mark of your distinction.

At the close of his remarks, Mr. DOUGLAS was introduced to the people as they came up, and returned their salutations with characteristic urbanity and frankness. For upwards of a hour there was a constant stream of gentlemen moving past him, and when, at length, no more presented themselves, those present gave the Senator a parting compliment in three hearty cheers. Many persons, believing that the reception did not commence till 2 o'clock, entered after Mr. DOUGLAS had departed, and expressed strong disappointment.

SERENADE AT THE EVERETT HOUSE—THE SENATOR'S SPEECH.

A large representation of the Democracy of the City of New-York assembled last night in front of the Everett House to serenade Senator DOUGLAS. Despite the weather, the attendance was very large. The honorable gentleman was introduced by Alderman BRADLEY, (Chairman of the Aldermanic Committee appointed to wait on him,) and said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have not the command of language adequate to express to you my gratitude for these repeated evidences of your friendship and confidence. You have literally overwhelmed me with kindness since my arrival. I could not, therefore, do less than make my appearance and return the expression of my gratitude, although I am sure you do not expect to-night anything like a speech on the public topics of the day. The inclemency of the weather, the arduous struggle through which I have passed, the superabundance of speaking which has fallen to my lot, would certainly be sufficient excuse for my silence on this occasion. Yet I have not the vanity to suppose that these demonstrations are intended as a personal compliment to me. I prefer to believe and I rejoice in the conviction that this is a demonstration of your attachment to that great principle of self-government which declares it to be the right of the people of each State, and of each territory of this Union, to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. [Cheers.] That great principle underlies our complex system of government. All of our political institutions rest upon it. The peace, the harmony, the perpetuity of this Republic depend upon the maintaining of that principle inviolate, as it was vindicated by our Revolutionary fathers. [Cheers.] I am rejoiced to know that this great City, the metropolis of the New World, is a fair representative of the patriotism and of the love of country which belongs to this whole Union. You belong to no section; your City is within the limits of the Empire State, and while it is, it represents the Union, and not the State of New-York. [Cheers.] It is the heart of the Republic; it is the heart of commerce and of finance. In it all the commercial transactions of the country centre, and from it they must all emanate. You have no right, therefore, to be sectional. [Applause.] You have no right to belong to the North or to the South, to the East or to the West; but you are bound to maintain the representative character which is just to all sections of the country. [Cheers. A Voice—Why don't you pitch into the Administration?] Let this great principle of States Rights, of Popular Sovereignty, be maintained—the right of each State to regulate its own affairs; and let it be accorded to the Territories, and then preserve the Constitution of the United States inviolate, and this Union can exist forever as our fathers made it, divided into Free and Slave States, so long as any State may choose to maintain Slavery. [Loud applause.] You of New-York regulate your domestic institutions to suit yourselves. Permit no interference from abroad. Having exercised that right according to your sovereign pleasure, you must award the same right to and protect the same privilege in every other State. [Cheers.] If this great principle can be maintained, this Union may last forever, and can constantly and steadily expand and increase as its population expands and increases, until it shall cover the entire Continent. It may be said with truth that we have now territory enough—that we had enough when the Declaration of Independence was made, when the treaty of peace with England was signed, and when the Constitution was adopted. Yet in every successive short period, an increase of population created a necessity for an increase of territory. This is a growing and vigorous nation. We must obey the Scriptural law by increasing and multiplying. [Laughter and cheers.] Increase is the law of our existence—of our safety. Just as fast as our population increases our territory must expand. You cannot arrest this law. He is unwise who would voluntarily place himself in the path of American destiny. [Cheers.] Next to settling this question on a firmer, conservative, constitutional basis, we must establish a sound, wise, liberal, firm foreign policy. On that point I am free to say to you that I have held the doctrine, since I have been in public life, that the United States should never, by treaty with any European Power, pledge their faith not to do that which our interest and our destiny may compel us in the future to do. ["Good."] On that principle I resisted the ratification of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. [Applause.] I resisted especially that clause of it which guaranteed that we would never, in the future, colonize, annex, or exercise any dominion over any portion of Central America. They asked me, then, what I wanted with Central America? I told them that I did not want it then, and that I did not know that the time would arrive in my day that we should want it, but that I did know that in the time of my children we would be compelled to have it, whether we wanted it or not. [Cheers and laughter.] And why should the United States tie up its hands by pledging its faith that it would never, in all future time, do that on the American Continent which its destiny, its safety, its interest might require it to do. [Cheers.] The argument urged by the British Minister at that time was that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was fair and just as between us and England because it was reciprocal. I told Sir HENRY BULWER then that I would like to test his principles by an amendment of two words, so that the clause would read that neither England nor the United States would ever occupy or colonize any part of Central America "or Asia." "Oh, but," said he, "you have no colonies in Asia." "No," said I, "nor have you in Central America." [Laughter.] "But," said he, "you don't establish your Government there." "No," I replied, "nor do we ever intend that you shall plant your Government in Central America." [Great cheering.] I took the ground then that the question relating to Central America, Mexico, or any part of the Continent, is an American question, about which no European Power has a right to ask to be consulted. [Cheers. A voice—Do you go for Cuba?] When all Europe was assembled in war council against Russia, a few years ago, the United States was not represented in Council. Its voice was not heard, nor was its advice asked, for the reason that America was too far off to have a sufficient interest in European questions. I trust, therefore, that when questions in regard to Cuba or Mexico, or Central America, shall arise, Europe will be held too far off to have a right to be consulted about them. [Cheers.] The few feeble powers of America are our natural allies, and are naturally dependent upon us for protection. We have a greater interest in them than any foreign power has. We are interested in seeing that they shall have firm and stable governments. Our policy should look to our destiny, and be in harmony with what is to come in the future. I do not say that we ought at one blow to acquire a vast amount of new territory. On the contrary let us proceed slowly, gradually, steadily, Americanizing first and annexing afterwards. [Laughter and cheers.] Let our foreign policy be consistent with our future duty, and hence let us never make a treaty with France or with England, or with any foreign Power, tying our hands in the future in opposition to what our interest and our safety may require. For maintaining and firmly maintaining this doctrine I had the misfortune to be deposed from my position on the Committee on Foreign Affairs in 1857. I was deposed then because my opinions were in opposition to the views of the Senate on the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and I have lived to see the day when that Senate and the American people think that I did right then, by following duty and sacrificing position. All that a public man has to do is to follow his principles wherever their official consequences may carry him. These questions of domestic policy, of States' rights, of popular sovereignty, I will follow and maintain, fighting all who fight them and supporting all who support them. [Cheers.] In respect to foreign policy, my conduct will be governed by the same principles of public expediency. But, my friends, I have detained you too long in the discussion of political questions. [Cries of "Go ahead," and "What about Mexico?"] I only appear on this occasion to acknowledge the compliment you have paid me, and to return my thanks to you for the testimonial you have furnished of your approval of those great principles to which my life is devoted; and I prefer that it should be devoted to principles rather than to the personal affection which prompts these marks of your kindness. And now, my friends, in conclusion, permit me to renew my grateful thanks, and to bid you "good night." [Loud and prolonged applause.]

The hon. gentleman retired, glad, doubtless, to escape from the rain, which poured upon the crowd when he began to speak, and increased in weight as he proceeded.

The Route between San Francisco and China.

U. S. SCHOONER FENIMORE COOPER, HONGKONG, Nov. 15, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the Department of the arrival of the *Fenimore Cooper* at this port after a cruise of forty-three days; during which we visited the positions assigned several dangers between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, on and near the route to China, as registered on the Chart of Reported Dangers, compiled under the direction of Commander ROGERS, viz.:

		Lat.	Long.
No. 28.	Group of Islands....	31° 05' N.	129° 24' W.
No. —	New Island.....	29° 25'	133° 00'
No. 66.	Green Rock.....	26° 30'	131° 00'
No. 74.	Cooper's Island.....	25° 00'	131° 00'
No. 82.	Island.....	24° 00'	131° 00'
No. [illegible]	[illegible]	31° 00'	135° 00'

Also, the position [illegible] the latest Admiralty Chart.

Traversing the sea in the immediate vicinity of those reported dangers without perceiving any sign of land, shoals, or rocks, we sounded with the deep-sea lead, obtaining specimens of the bottom from depths of two and three miles. By the application of a glass tube to the sounding apparatus a specimen of water was obtained from the depth of 2,500 fathoms, 2¼ miles; this, I presume, is the only specimen of water ever brought up from so great a depth. Its specific gravity, carefully determined, was nearly that of the surface-water, being 1.0266 at the temperature 75.8° F. The surface-water of the locality ranging from 1.0263 to 1.0266 at the temperature 73.6° F.; its analysis will be interesting.

Before the departure of the next mail we shall have prepared a chart showing the track of the *Cooper* from San Francisco to this port; which, with the specimen of water, will be forwarded to the Department, accompanied by a report upon the deep-sea [illegible].

The specimens of the bottom are sent in advance, to be subjected to microscopic examination.

In these researches I have been cheerfully assisted by Lieutenant THORBURN and Mr. KIME, to whose zealous exertions such results as have been obtained are largely due.

From Captain PIGNOT and other officers of H. I. M. corvette *Eurydice*, now here, we have received much attention with offers of service.

The officers and crew of the *Cooper* are in good health and spirits.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN M. BROOKE,

Lieut. Commanding U. S. schooner *Fenimore Cooper*.

The Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

DRAFTS OF A REGISTRY LAW.—The following is an abstract of a bill prepared by a Committee of legal gentlemen in this City, to be laid before the Legislature, early in the approaching session, for enactment:

SECTION 1 Constitutes the supervisors of cities and the assessors of towns a Board of Registration, who shall keep books in which a list of the names, occupation, &c., of legal voters are to be entered.

SEC. 2 Provides for the publication of the meetings of the Boards in the manner that election notices are published, and directs the manner in which their duties shall be performed.

SEC. 3 Requires the City Boards to complete their list by the 5th of October, to post the same, and make the proper corrections of errors and omissions.

SEC. 4 Makes it the duty of Town Boards, at the time of meeting, to make assessments, to register the voters in the respective towns, and afterward to post and correct the same, &c.

SEC. 5 Provides for the challenge of persons offering to be registered, whom no member of the Board knows to be legal voters.

SEC. 6 Requires the register, when completed, to be signed and deposited with the County Clerk, and a copy to be placed with the Clerk of the town and Mayor of the city, for delivery to the Inspectors of Election in each Election District.

SEC. 7 Makes it the duty of the Inspectors to check, on this register, ever voter offering to vote at the election, and reject every vote offered where the person is not registered, unless he shall prove sufficient reason for not having caused such registration to be made, or shall prove, by two freeholders not candidates for office, his right to vote.

SEC. 8 Requires the printing of 100 copies of the register of voters in each Ward, and post such lists in at least two public places, three weeks previous to each Charter election, and meet at prescribed times to correct their register.

SEC. 9 Forbids the holding of special elections till four weeks' proclamation of the same shall have been given, and that the boards of registration may have opportunity to perform their specified duties in the premises.

SEC. 10 Requires members and clerks of such boards to take oaths of office.

SEC. 11 Gives the members of the board power to administer oaths.

SEC. 12 Authorizes the employment of a clerk.

SEC. 13 Allows three dollars a day to members and clerks employed in the registration.

SEC. 14 Makes it a misdemeanor, punishable with imprisonment in State-Prison for not less than one year, for a person to cause his name to be registered in more than one election district; and similar penalties are imposed upon members of the Board wilfully violating the provisions of this act, or conniving at any fraud.

SEC. 15 Imposes similar penalties on persons attempting to vote in the name of any other legal voter, or conniving at any other person's attempt to vote in such a manner.

SEC. 16 Provides for necessary expenses of printing, publication, &c.

SEC. 17 Requires the Secretary of State to furnish copies of this Act to Mayors, Supervisors, and Assessors, as soon as may be, after it has become a law.

SEC. 18 Repealing clause, &c.

PERSONAL.

There are to be two celebrations of the Burns Centenary at Boston, Jan. 25. We have already alluded to that of the Burns Club. It is to take place at the Parker House. Mr. Everett will respond to "The Memory of Burns," and Prof. Longfellow to the memory of poets generally. Prof. Lowell will deliver a short poem adapted to the occasion. Speeches will be made by the Hon. Josiah Quincy, Sen., J. G. Whittier, Rev. Dr. O. W. Holmes, Gov. Banks, the Hon. R. C. Winthrop, William H. Prescott, and other distinguished gentlemen.

Since the retirement of Prof. Hoyt from the canvass in the First Congressional District of New-Hampshire, a host of candidates for the Republican nomination are springing up. Among them are the Rev. D. P. Gilley, a nephew of the Gilley who fell in a duel at Farmington, and George M. Herring, of Dover.

Mr. Ullmann recently refused admission to the Boston Theatre to the critic of the *Courier*, who had offended him by his criticisms upon the opera. A telegraphic dispatch in the Philadelphia *Bulletin* says that the critic knocked Mr. Ullmann down, and then passed in and took his seat.

The City Councils of Philadelphia have unanimously voted to offer Independence Hall to Senator Douglas, for the reception of his friends who may call upon him when he shall visit that city, on his way to Washington.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "Dr. Cabell, of the University of Virginia, has recently issued a work clearly disproving all arguments opposed to the theory that the human race is all of one species."

At a meeting of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, held on the 23d of December, Frank Moore was elected Treasurer of that Society, in place of Frederick A. Conkling, resigned.

Judge Wilson, of Philadelphia, is about to publish a work upon the Conquest of Mexico, in which an original and unique view is presented of that important historical event.

It is stated that the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, of Elmira, has recently been elected Captain of a militia company. He is a son of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher.

The Hon. Wm. L. Dayton, of New-Jersey, is nominated by the Monmouth *Herald* for the Presidency. Mr. D. was the Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency in 1856.

John A. Tucker, while canvassing as Democratic candidate for the judgeship of the southwestern circuit of Georgia, has committed suicide.

HOW WE DINE.

By the Strong-Minded Reporter of the Times.

"I wish you to go and dine," said the Editor-in-Chief to me one day in September last, "I wish you to go and dine."

I confess that I was somewhat startled by this novel mode of address. The communications which usually pass from that illustrious man to his underlings may be judged of from the following specimen:

"*Please to go down to Staten Island and report the condition of the troops at Quarantine,—then go to Flushing and gather the particulars about the wolf with three heads

The consideration of that man for the appetites, and even the alimentary whims of the public, is amazing. Do you go in to dine without being hungry, and merely because it is your hour—what would you do without "GEORGE?" No man in such a frame of mind can order a dinner; he must necessarily be dependent upon the suggestions of others. Then GEORGE comes out. Then GEORGE insinuates delicacy after delicacy, stimulating hunger by curiosity, and creating appetite through the temptations of novelty. Even when you go in madly, savagely hungry, and prepared to eat anything that can be brought to you soonest, even then GEORGE is invaluable. He waves his hand to a waiter and you are served with the "Worcestershire;" he winks, and the pickles are at your hand as by magic. GEORGE says he is a Russian, but a freer or a more enlightened man, (speaking restaurationally) I never met. At the Astor House, however, supreme cleanliness and superb GEORGES are not the only excellent features. There is—ay, there is indeed, comparative silence. You can converse with your friends, or read the newspaper, or do what you will, and nobody disturbs you. The waiter who would permit himself to call out to another, or in any way to disturb "the harmony of the meeting," would be—well I should not like to state publicly what they really do with waiters at that establishment under such circumstances—but they do it immediately. The meats are all cooked in perfection, and served in perfection, and the bread!—I am ready at any moment to go before a Justice of the Peace and affirm, with my hat on as any other Quaker might do, that it is the best bread in the Universe. I lay great stress on this point myself, for if there is anything in this world that I hate, it is to take up a bit of bread at my dinner and see its granulated crumb dropping away from the crust, like an old garment sometimes drops away from the button. The bread at the Astor is good—and the wine. Well, there is some of it in the little bill in my waistcoat pocket, previously referred to, and I only hope you to [illegible] the editor-in-chief may be dissatisfied with my [illegible] report, and desire me to begin my rounds all over again.

THE DELMONICAN DINNER.

DELMONICO's dining rooms are on a much larger scale than in the Astor restaurant. Because, whereas the latter place is only a comparatively small department of an immense hotel, DELMONICO occupies two buildings exclusively as dining-rooms. His building in Broadway, for which he is said to pay a yearly rental of $10,000, once formed part of the old Irving House. Report says that MR. DELMONICO was once offered $30,000 in cash as a bonus for yielding up his ten years' lease of the premises in question, and declined the offer: a satisfactory proof of the profitable character of his business, which, however, I have never permitted myself to entertain a doubt of. Because you must understand that DELMONICO does not dine anybody without being tolerably well paid for it. If you call and say to this presiding genius of the establishment that you desire to dine a party of six friends and wish to know his charge for the same, the bland gentleman informs you that he can dine your party for anything you please from $5 a head, without wine, up to $50 a head, with wine. He thus throws upon you the means of appearing liberal or niggardly in the eyes of a man who speaks of twenty or thirty dollars for the dinner of an individual with as much calmness as though he were discussing the ordinary topic of "the weather."

But once let DELMONICO have your order, and you are safe. You may repose in peace up to the very moment when you sit down with your guests. No nobleman of England—no Marquis of the *ancienne noblesse*—was ever better served or waited on in regular style than you will be in a private room at Delmonico's. The lights will be brilliant, the waiters will be curled and perfumed and gloved, the dishes will be strictly *en règle*, and the wines will come in with the precision of clock-work that has been duly wound up. If you "pay your money like a gentleman," you will be fed like a gentleman, and no mistake. Not but what you can eat as cheaply at Delmonico's as you can at any other first-class house, if you please to do so; only you will get no *Chambertin*, you may depend on that—nor smoke *Figaro prensados* at fifteen cents each, nor have any brandy with which to make the "Gloria" in your coffee. The cookery, however, will be superb, and the attendance will be good. If you make the ordinary mistakes of an untutored man, and call for dishes in unusual progression, the waiter will perhaps sneer almost imperceptibly, but he will go no further, if you don't try his patience too harshly, or put your knife into your mouth.

THE MINOR SALOON ON THE [illegible] PLAN

is a very nice place to take a meal at, even though it is not up to the first-class grade. The only objectionable features of such establishments are, that while they are fully as expensive as the genuine and original article, they are not quite as good. At certain hours of the day you are informed that the waiter is very sorry, but the dish which you have ordered is "just out, Sir." Then you can never get a French roll after 4 o'clock; they bring you, instead, that kind of stuff of the granulated crumb [of which I have] already spoken. Of course, the rolls are "just out, Sir." Then the waiters are usually undrilled, not to say slightly savage in their demeanor. They hum tunes as they put down your plate, and sometimes they wear slippers. They are attentive enough, but it is with an officious haste which expresses to you that they are doing their very utmost to be attentive—a demonstration which, being obtrusive, is not agreeable.

Places of this character are more numerous than strictly first-class establishments. They are to be met with "up-town" on Broadway, and one or two are in Nassau-street. Taylor's, in Broadway, is an average specimen of the class.

TAYLOR'S SALOON

is a palace of plaster, white paint, gold-leaf, and mirrors. You are fairly dazzled with light when you go in as you sit on velvet cushions with a mirror behind you and another one directly opposite, in which you see a million perspective copies of yourself. (I found it a most agreeable subject of contemplation.) A fountain bubbles up in the centre of the great hall; angels in plaster support innumerable lights, which illuminate hundreds of angels in hoops. Every party has a separate compartment, whereof the dividing lines are the arms of the couches, terminating in griffins' heads, which glare on the attendant as he brings up the tray. You eat off an elegant little marble table, and the terms are not, on the whole, extravagant. The front part of the establishment is occupied with the singular *mélange* of confectionery, (first-rate confectionery, too,) and cigars of excellent quality, which, however, you are not "licensed to smoke on the premises," for they don't permit smoking in that classic fane. You can have an excellent dinner at Taylor's, and it is well served, too; but I do object to the waiters. I do not like to be served by a person in dirty-white habiliments; I prefer that the man who is so good as to bring me what I am to eat should not appear in soiled garments. I *do* object specially to the man who, from his walking up and down incessantly, and from his asking me three times, in the course of five minutes, if I have "orthered, Sir-r-r," I take to be the head-waiter—I do object to his wearing a threadbare blue coat with light gray seams and tarnished gilt buttons; because, when I glance around me and see the mirrors, and the fountains, and the gaslights, and the massive Taylorian—the order of architecture would be otherwise *nondescript*—the massive Taylorian columns, I naturally solace myself with the reflection that I am in strictly aristocratic quarters. Why, then, must a waiter, clad like a nightmare, come in and disturb my illusion. TAYLOR evidently commits an error in judgment;—the fixings and the men are not in keeping.

THE EATING HOUSE.

This is the special theatre of a daily popular delusion, and is to be met with in a thousand and one localities in all the business parts of the City. There are probably 15,000 persons in New-York who every day resort to the eating-houses between 12 and 4 o'clock. They are, for the greater part, victims of the most intense excitement. If they have a dark thought in the daily current of their reflections, it is the cruel recollection that they must leave their business and waste, in eating, time which might otherwise be devoted to making money. It is to these individuals a harsh but an inevitable necessity. *They drop the pen* and rush madly out to obey a behest of nature, dictated by their stomachs, but at which their hearts rebel. They reach the eating-house, madly fling themselves through the doorway, bound up the stairs, taking three or four steps at a leap; whisper their orders hurriedly while they throw off their hats and overcoats; eat what is set before them with a celerity which marks how earnestly they wish the thing over and done with; jerk on their coats and hats while masticating the last mouthful; throw a pay-ticket and a quarter to the man at the bar; and rush back to business with the impression upon their minds that they have dined. It is needless to say that they have done nothing of the kind. They have simply set the daily amount of bait in their several gastric traps for the dyspepsia, and a surer catch than they make of that they never made of anything in their lives.

BROWN'S AUCTION HOTEL,

in Water-street, is one of these places. Why called a hotel, it would be difficult to say. No guests sleep there—no baggage comes in the front door—and you could not have a bath in the house if you paid millions for it. It is simply an eating-house, coming under the head which I have reserved it for. But it is a tremendous establishment, nevertheless, occupying three houses knocked into one, but not at all injured in the process. The lower floor is devoted to an entrance hall, flanked on one side by a sandwich room and, on the other, by a bar, at the back of which is the oyster room where you can have as many oysters as you please, on [illegible] payment for the same being well and truly made.

The sandwich-room is an institution by itself. I have been told, but am ashamed to say, how many hams and pounds of beef the little man, with the knife as big as himself, behind the counter, cuts up every day. The quantity of bread which is similarly treated, of course exceeds the numerical ability of ordinary men, and I give that branch of the question up. Then there are hard boiled eggs, pies of all descriptions at six cents each piece, coffee, tea, and very poor chocolate also, at six cents the cup. I am told that the mustard is taken into that department in kegs. Stools are ranged up against a long counter, where the gentlemen customers take their places as they come in, and a crowd is constantly changing places in that room, I can tell you. The style of conversation is exceedingly laconic. The *habitués* of the place are rarely questioned at all. The man who has eaten a sandwich every day for the past ten years at the Auction Hotel no sooner takes his seat than a sandwich is set before him. The man who has for the same period indulged daily in pie or hard boiled eggs (there are some men with amazing digestion) is similarly treated. The occasional visitor, however, is briefly questioned by the attendant before whom he takes his place. "Sandwich?" or "Pie?" If he say "Sandwich," in reply, the little man as laconically inquires, "Mustard?" The customer nods, and is served. If his answer be pie, instead, a little square morsel of cheese is invariably presented to him. Why such a custom should prevail at these places, no amount of research has yet enabled me to ascertain. Nothing can be more incongruous to pie than cheese, which, according to rule and common sense, is only admissible after pie, as a digester. But the guests of the Auction Hotel invariably take them together, and with strict fairness—a bite at the pie, and a bite at the cheese, again the pie, and again the cheese, and so on until both are finished. The feature of the sandwich room at the Auction Hotel, however, is that, in making change, they rarely recognize a quarter of a dollar as worth more than twenty-four cents, which seems to me rather arbitrary, and not very fair.

The bar, in the other wing of the building, is one of the marvels of New-York. To describe the cut glass, the silver-plated fixings, the handsome force pump-handles for the beer, the secret recesses whence the best liquors are taken for the regular and knowing customers, the *terra cotta* statuettes up against the wall, and the crowd in the apartment, would be all alike impossible. Neither could it excite any other feeling than envy, if I were to tell how the proprietor himself—not proud, not haughty, but always affable and businesslike—may be seen at the desk in the corner at almost any hour of the day, counting whole piles of bank-notes as comfortably as if he were only glancing at extracts cut for him out of the morning papers. Of the man who mixes the juleps and the roostertails, &c., I shall say very little; there are some subjects that may not be trifled with; and when I recollect how that individual, standing with his arms wide apart, can throw a stream of roostertails out of one goblet into another, without ever spilling a single drop in the process, I feel a spirit of respect come over me, and I forbear to dilate upon so marvelous a performance.

The dining-room up stairs, to which you are directed by a couple of painted fists pointing to the outside of the building, and directly away from the place whither you desire to go, must be seen to be understood. Besides several small and detached tables, there is in each of the rooms one long table where the principal eating is done. The waiters are extremely attentive, but extremely noisy. Each man takes the orders of two or three persons together, in order to economize time, and shouts them out together, with the same object. The servers, who are hidden from public view, catch the sounds as they fall from the stentorian voices of the waiters, and supply the required food. How the orders are understood, I have been unable to comprehend. The reader may judge for himself how difficult it must be to arrive at the meaning of such words as these: "Roast-beef-rare-no-gravy-biled-mutting-and-mashed-turnups-on-sixteen-hallamode-and-isters-on-the-half-shell-two-sherry-bottoms-plum-ard." If I punctuate all this for you, and translate it, you will find that besides certain gentlemen sitting at a table which is numbered 16, and who desire to be served with roast beef without gravy, and boiled mutton with mashed turnips, there are in the room other individuals whose appetites crave *à la mode* beef, oysters, two tumblers with sherry in them—the water to be added at the discretion of the parties ordering,—and some plum pudding, with hard (sugar and butter) sauce. The greatest nuisance accompanying a dinner at such a place is, that just as you sit down to your soup, you become sensible, by smell, of the presence of farina pudding on the plate of the gentleman next to you; or, while you are eating your pudding, you find the soothing influence of its savory steam turned into bitterness and gall by the heavy and greasy vapor from your neighbor's liver. The meals at the Auction Hotel, however, are well cooked, readily served, and the napkins and other appointments are all cleanly, which is a great point; and as soon as you can get over your nervousness sufficiently to prevent your seizing your hat and rushing from the room directly, you hear the waiter bellowing over your head a mockery of your order; and provided you can eat pastry while you smell pork, you will not object to a dinner at the Auction Hotel, where the terms are moderate, all things considered.

THE SECOND-CLASS EATING HOUSE.

As a fair representative of this class of establishment, we may take a cellar situated close by the Auction Hotel, and kept in a particularly dingy and somewhat *dirty style*, by [illegible] *extremely fat* Englishman. The principal feature held out to the public by this establishment is that it *is English*. It announces [illegible] English beer, English cheese, and (to quote the stout proprietor) Henglish 'am. I am free to confess that I believe in the national claims of the bacon and the 'am, which are really of excellent quality at the cellar eating-house aforesaid. In regard to the cheese, I consider it my duty to believe it English, because the stout proprietor, for whom I entertain great respect, tells me that it is so, and I therefore declare my disbelief of the statements made to me by so many other eating-house proprietors in the City, who are constantly giving me the identical description of cheese at half the price charged me by my fat friend, and calling it American. I am bound to say, however, that you can have a perfectly cooked steak or bit of roast beef, and an excellent sausage roll at the establishment under consideration; and if you don't object to take such food in a badly-lighted cellar with a saw-dusted floor, and in company with a series of big casks which are supposed to contain beer, you will enjoy the edibles which I have taken the liberty to select from the bill o' fare of the "Elizabethan." The beer is served in little stone pitchers ("ugly mugs" is, I believe, the right term,) and if you ask for a glass of ale, you will be delighted to see the struggle between deference for your American prejudices and contempt for your barbarian ignorance, with which the stout proprietor, not presuming to correct you directly, *deftly does so indirectly*, and expending his anger on his thin partner, shouts at him furiously, "A toby o' hale for this genl'man directly!" I deduce from the fact of the "ugly mug" being called a "toby," that the face upon it must have been moulded after the features of a certain Tobias who was doubtless too ugly to have made his acquaintance desirable. The patrons of the "Elizabethan" are numerous; and the proprietors are said to be making a very great deal of money—which I am glad to hear, for the stout gentleman has a clear ringing laugh which smacks of the old country, and he uses it freely. It is a kind of thing which I find goes admirably with beer.

THE THIRD-CLASS EATING-HOUSE.

I am constrained to select another representative eating-house from Water-street. There is in that ill-paved, narrow, and extremely muddy thoroughfare, an establishment whereat I believe I may safely say a thousand persons sit down together to feed. If you wear glasses, you find, on entering the room, that an oily vapor covers them with an opaque film so suddenly as scarcely to give you time to ascertain that two gentlemen in their shirt-sleeves, who have just got off their carts at the door, have come in with you. This vapor is attributed by one of the gentlemen visitors to whom you have mentioned the fact, to "the hot air a condensin itself on the cold glass"—in which observation there may be a great deal of truth, but it fails to account for the greasy character of the condensation,—due, I think, to the pervading atmosphere of gravy, of which you become more sensible as you penetrate further into the crowded room. The smell peculiar to this establishment does not partake of the spices of Araby the Blest; the principal odor being rather ammoniacal in its character, and suggestive of stables. The noise in the dining-hall is terrific. A guest has no sooner seated himself than a plate is literally flung at him by an irritated and perspiring waiter, loosely habited in an unbuttoned shirt whereof the varying color is, I am given to understand, white on Sunday, and daily darkening until Saturday, when it is mixed white and black—black predominating. The jerking of the plate at the customers is closely followed up by a similar performance with a knife and a steel fork, and immediately succeeding these harmless missiles come a fearful shout from the waiter demanding in hasty tones, "What you want now?" Having mildly stated what you desire to be served with, the waiter echoes your words in a voice of thunder, goes through the same ceremony with the next man and the next, through an infinite series, and rushes frantically from your presence. Presently returning, he appears with a column of dishes whereof the base is in his hands and the extreme edge of the capital is artfully secured under his chin. He passes down the aisle of guests, and, as he goes, deals out the dishes as he would cards, until the last is served, when he commences again *Da Capo*. The disgusting manner in which the individuals who dine at this place, thrust their food into their mouths with the blades of their knives, makes you tremble with apprehensions of suicide, which are, however, groundless, since long practice appears to have conferred upon them an almost incredible adroitness in the use of that weapon in the manner referred to. The charges are very small, and the time occupied by each diner infinitesimal.

In addition to the various classes of dining saloons here described, there are stalls in the streets, generally up against walls, where slices of bread and clumps of meat can be had at extremely moderate charges, but may not be eaten on the premises. I do not, however, know of any place in this City which corresponds with those London establishments where a slice of beef may be had for a half-penny, with the additional recommendation that it is "cut with a 'ammy knife," (to give it a flavor)—neither are there any establishments here such as exist in our sister metropolis, where the knives and forks are chained to the table to prevent their being stolen, and a Newfoundland dog is kept under the table for the guests to wipe their hands on.

An Evening With Sir John Bowring.

From the Log of an Oriental Cruiser.

"*Clarior e tenebris*" exclaimed I, after a lengthened stay in the far East, and a semi-weekly perusal of the filthy Anglo-Chinese newspapers of the "Celestial Empire;" I will go to see the old man myself, and then pass judgment on him. And just then I forgot BOWRING the politician, and remembered BOWRING the colossus of literature; and I saw the spirit of my old schoolmaster, even as he was in the days of flesh and blood, when he used to hammer into my obtuse intellect the grammar of BOWRING's translations of the Russian poets. And the Spirit said, "Go!" and go I would; and the Bride said, "Go!" and go I did. I saw and heard for myself, and not for another; then and there I said, that unto man should be revealed the mysteries of the Hong Kong Holy of Holies, the Governor's residence. I believe that by my revelations of the mysteries of the "Court of Hong Kong," I am violating none of the decencies which ought, as a general thing, prevent men and women from revealing the secrets of social life, for I am dealing with a man who belongs to the world; his name is public property, and his works are of the literature of the Nineteenth Century.

Familiar from boyhood up to man's estate with the name of BOWRING, partially conversant with his works, and thus made an admirer of his genius, a wonderer at the extraordinary attainments of the man as a linguist and scholar, I, previous to my visit to the East, felt that it would be one of the great privileges of my life to see and know the man, and a partial reward for the sacrifices of a lengthened stay in the East Indies. An interested spectator of the momentous events which transpired in China in the Autumn of '56, and the years '57 and '58, in the first of which BOWRING took so prominent a part, my interest in the man was not lessened by my being a witness of his political struggles and troubles, in which his trying position as Governor of Hong Kong—at the period spoken of above—placed him. Knowing the correctness of the adage that "The slanders of a villain are a just man's praise," and the praise *vice versa*—with a full knowledge of the composition of the foreign society of the East, I deduced my own conclusions as to the correctness of the gross abuse heaped upon him by the opium-smuggling, coolie-stealing, money-changing community of Hong Kong; and was none the less anxious to see and know the Nestor of literature, and the Sir Knight who had broken a lance with YEH of Canton.

Before we have our *yarn* with this literary cotemporary and intimate of BYRON, the SHELLEYS, "the Lake School," and other giants of those days, this prime mover on the Chinese chess-board, let us briefly review the life of the man, and glance at his works, and see what claim he has to the title of *Nestor*, which we have conferred upon him; and then it will be well to "rub up" a little on all that pertains to him, for our knowledge of him may be tried and found wanting before the *evening is spent*.

Sir JOHN BOWRING was born at Larbear, near Exeter, England, Oct. 17, 1792, and is, consequently, now 66 years old. I believe that he was born—as distinguished individuals generally are—"of poor but honest parents." Early known as a scholar, he soon became distinguished as a linguist; and, as such, was first made known to the world by his translations of Russian, Dutch and Spanish metrical poetry. His knowledge of Scandinavian lore made him known, at an early age, among Northern scholars. His expressed sympathy and interest in the liberal movements of the Spanish Peninsula, led, in 1820, to an acquaintance with the noted and eccentric legal philosopher, JEREMY BENTHAM, whose feelings were blended on that score, very much with BOWRING's own. This circumstance affected his whole after life and writings; his acquaintanceship resulted in the adoption, by BOWRING, of the whole of BENTHAM's political and legal creed—in his becoming his friend, pupil, executor, editor and biographer. From this time his attention was, in a measure, *drawn from polite literature and directed to the* literature of political economy and jurisprudence. In 1825 he was installed as chief editor of that radical journal, the *Westminster Review*, which was established by BENTHAM, and supported in his juvenile days by his money. During his editorship of the *Review*, he first became noted as a political and polemic writer, advocating Parliamentary reform and Free-trade, in somewhat the spirit of his great tutor. His distinguished abilities as a scholar—especially as a Sclavonic scholar—was the cause of his having conferred on him, by the University of Groningen, in 1828, the degree of LL.D. The now Dr. BOWRING's opinions on political economy were considered of such importance by the Government that, in 1834 and 1835, he was sent to France to inquire into the state of the commerce of that country; and his report was laid before Parliament and published. Commissioned, also, to inquire into the same subject in Switzerland, Italy, the Levant, and the various States of the German Custom's-Union, he executed his commission, and by his reports gave the greatest satisfaction. He next shouldered the responsible office of Secretary of the Commission for Investigating Public Accounts, during Earl GREY's Administration.

A member of Parliament from 1835 to 1837, and again from 1841 to 1849, he was known as an advocate of liberal opinions, lending his support to those measures he had, heretofore, advocated with his pen. In June, 1849, he was appointed to the important post of Consul to Canton and Superintendent of Trade in China; and, subsequently, Acting Plenipotentiary. Returning to England in 1853, in February, 1854, he was knighted and made Governor, Commander-in-Chief and Vice-*Admiral of Hong-Kong*, which office he still holds. In 1856 he was sent on a special mission to Siam, and succeeded in negotiating a treaty with that nation which was highly favorable to British interests, and of which our recent treaty, negotiated by Mr. HARRIS, is an almost *literal copy*. In the latter part of 1856, the transactions at Canton occurred, by means of which the recent war was brought about. The part taken by Gov. BOWRING—necessitated by his position—in this affair, has brought him more prominently before the critical public than ever, to be judged by the same, for weal or woe.

So much for the man; now for his works—his literary performances we mean.

In the years 1821–3, appeared his *Specimens of Russian Poets*; 1824, *Batavian Anthology*, and *Ancient Poetry and Romances of Spain*; 1827, *Specimens of the Polish Poets*, and *Servian Popular Poetry*; 1830, *Poetry of the Magyars*; 1832, *Cherkian Anthology*; 1833, *Matins and Vespers*; 1838–9, appeared the collected works of JEREMY BENTHAM, of which BOWRING was Editor; 1843 translations of *Manuscript of the Queen's Court*, a collection of old Bohemian Lyrics, Epics, Songs, with other ancient Bohemian Poems; 1844, his work *On the Decimal System*, and, in 1857, appeared his standard work on Siam, entitled *History of Siam*. In polite literature, BOWRING figures principally as a translator; his almost unparalleled attainments in languages enabling him to be conversant with the literature of every people of Europe! He is conversant, I believe, with *seventeen different languages and tongues*. As a political and polemic writer, and as a political economist he is known through his Review articles, his reports, and by several books on political science. His *History of Siam* classes him among historians.

We have thus seen the "Nestor" in his life and letters; let us see him in his home—there we see the man as he is. Aside from my curiosity to know a man of letters who was personally acquainted with many of that galaxy of bright intellects which Britain produced in the last of the Eighteenth and first of the Nineteenth Centuries, who had made his mark in literature at a time when the stars of BYRON, the "Lake School," the SHELLEYS, &c., was at their zenith, I was prompted by a curiosity, all my own, to know one who had, for at least the long period of my long stay in the East, been subjected to the cross-fire of the detraction of a series of ten-by-twelve Hong Kong newspapers, and the slanders of the money-makers, who sun themselves in prosperity eked out of Chinese blood and toil—of the pampered creatures who snooze their souls away under the shade of the wings of the black spirit of injustice, which shadows Hong Kong like a pall. Knowing his antecedents, he had loomed up before my imagination like a very MILTON's Satan, grand and majestic even in his attributed devilishness. Not having formed excessively harsh opinions of BOWRING, in consequence of his political actions during the troubles of '56 and '57, I believe I felt prepared to judge calmly and rationally of the man as *I* saw him. I had long judged him harshly, however, for giving up literature *for political* preferment, and he had lost much of my respect and sympathy for wallowing in the mud of *Chinese* diplomacy.

The tedium of Hong Kong unsocial life is, in a measure, relieved by the throwing open of the doors of the Governor's house at least once a week, thereby giving the denizens of the community—whose gains smell strongly of opium-smoke and gin—a chance to inhale a little *fresh* air. From the halls of the Governor a ray of sociability gleams forth, which lightens, though but faintly, the princely residences of the denizens of Hong Kong. On the evening of ——, 1851, in compliance with an invitation from the BOWRINGS, in company with my friends Mr. and Mrs. B——, I ascended the terrace on which is situated the regal mansion, prepared by the Queen of all the Britains for the residence of the *Kings* of Hong Kong. Passing through the gateway, and by the armed sentinel, we crossed the threshold of the "Residence." Contrary to the usages which political snobbery has tried to fasten upon our dignitaries, we found ourselves admitted to this Hong Kong Holy of Holies without any of that form and ceremony usually considered a necessary appendage of rank. The handsome *salons* of the house did not appear more bright and cheerful than did this feature of the "reception night." And here let me say is, perhaps, one secret of Sir JOHN's unpopularity in the detestable community of Hong Kong—his Democratic simplicity! He is notedly the most Democratic man in his tastes and mode of life of any resident of this modern Sodom. Towering, intellectually, head and shoulders over all, vested with great powers and high rank, BOWRING, like a great soul that he is, lays aside all of those distinctions and silly forms of etiquette which are so very agreeable to the community of money-changers and crowd of army and navy snobs, which is so large an element in the composition of Hong Kong society. A pity it is that *Americans* in the East did not wear the mantle of Democracy as gracefully as does the Governor of Hong Kong. The plant removed from Republican soil and placed in the eastern hot-house, seems to thrive only in the air of snobdom and when watered by the dews of toadyism.

Entering the richly-furnished *salons* of the "Residence," we were forthwith warmly welcomed by Sir JOHN himself, with a hearty "How do you do? I am glad to see you all." Being introduced to the "Nestor," I was bid to be most welcome to the "Residence;" informed that, as I was an *American, I was greeted more* warmly still; not told exactly as I frequently was at Manila, "to consider the house and all that was in it my own;" yet I was satisfied to be given to understand that I was wished to consider myself at home for the evening with the BOWRINGS. I was not altogether ignorant of the appearance of the man, having seen him before, at a distance, in my perambulations around the streets of Hong Kong; but never before had I the opportunity of scanning him, just as I love to do of real greatness. I was agreeably disappointed to find that, in all published portraits I had ever seen of him, I had failed to get an idea of the real looks of the man. The features were generally correct in those portraitures, but there was an entire failure in giving the expression of the countenance. BOWRING is, I presume, one of those men whose features an artist cannot delineate. He stands not alone in this respect; our own CLAY, I believe, was never pictured correctly—hence the varied portraits of him. I know not if the artist ever existed who could delineate a soul: such, doubtless, *is not the case*. *Is the reason, then, of* their being so many *correct* representations of the human face-divine owing to the *want* of soul in many of the race? A more purely intellectual countenance I never saw than that possessed by Sir JOHN BOWRING; a cast of face which, once seen, cannot be forgotten; a head, which, if not exactly Websterian, is yet of splendid proportions, graced by a forehead of unusual breadth and hight; a head which one could swear, at first sight, contained a brain which was the *seat of a great* intellect. Not being a practical phrenologist I was unable to distinguish whether or not there was an unusual development of the *faculty of language* on that head, but I did see that the face was language. The intellect which he *looked* was seen and known, without the aid of an interpreter. The student of sixty-six stood before me modified into a much younger man. BOWRING's countenance was so pleasing, with its expression of conscious intellect and unassuming simplicity, that I took the same pleasure in looking at it as I would at a fine landscape; and *that* I consider as one of the greatest pleasures of sight.

If I was pleased with his looks, I was none the less so with his conversation. Fortunate in having arrived at an unusually early hour—before other guests had arrived—we had the monopoly of the Nestor's conversation for a season. This was what I wished, and was doubly gratified, after *the close of the evening's interview, to know that* I had enjoyed an unusually large share of the grand old man's conversation and attention. After the usual fire of small-arms, of complimentary allusions, &c., I opened my batteries, by remarking:

"Sir JOHN, a few days since I met the Russian Minister, Count POUTIATINE, and I was astonished *to hear how well he spoke the English language*; he speaks with as much correctness as though born and raised in England."

"*Not quite*," *replied he*, "*but he does very well.* The acquisition of language is so very easy a matter, that I think every one ought to understand one or more beside his mother tongue."

"This facility for acquiring language may all be very well in your case, who, besides your other labors, have found time to master over a dozen languages; but should you judge others by yourself? *All* have not the faculty of acquiring language."

"I believe that any person of ordinary abilities may have (if he or she will) the gift of tongues. A person of good education *should* understand how to read and write at least a half dozen languages."

Understanding, as I have said, some seventeen different tongues, and speaking them all with more or less fluency, BOWRING is enabled to address each of the different personages with whom he is brought in contact, in his native language, be he Russian, Dutch, Spanish, or French, &c. Most of the languages of civilization are at his tongue's end, and, if I mistake not, he is also partially conversant with the Canton dialect, the Siamese and Malayan languages.

From languages, we gradually worked over on to the shore of literature; and here he was on his own ground. Without repeating the conversation as it occurred in its rambling variety, I will give the sum and substance of it. Suffice it to say that I was now most willing to be a listener.

His especial acquaintance with BYRON made all he uttered referring to the poet of the greatest interest. He has now in his possession a large number of letters from him, which, if given to the world, would, no doubt, a tale unfold. "It was," said he, "by my advice that BYRON went to Greece. His communications on that subject I now have." Here is a fact for TRELAWNEY and other Byron expositors.

Running over the incidents of BYRON's life and death, he said, addressing a lady guest who was great on the Byron question: "The poet's body was preserved in brandy after death, and consigned to me, in England." Here seems something open to disputation; it is a circumstance I was never before aware of.*

His estimate of BYRON may be summed up in his own words: "BYRON, like most men of great genius, was a man of great faults and noble qualities; a strange mixture of vice and virtue. When mean, he was magnificently so. More can be said in favor of his genius than of his character." Like many others with BOWRING, the man was lost sight of in the intellect. His apologetic way of discussing the merits of the poet convinced me of the truth of this.

Turning to me, he said, "What has become of your Mr. W——? Does he still flourish in the world of American literature?"

"Mr. W——," replied I, "still *flourishes* at his place on the Hudson River, I—— by name; he still has the same old consumption he has had for the past twenty years, and with which he has, for that period of time, told us of the pleasures of dying with so much pathos and *effect*."

"I met him," said B——, "at a dinner party at ——; it appears that he afterward daguerreotyped me publicly *as the worst-dressed man in Europe*." "Now," said the Governor, laughing, "I did not know before that I was particularly slovenly in my attire. How do I now look?"

He was very plainly dressed, but perhaps not dressed enough to please a *casual visitor* to the *salons* of the British aristocracy. It may be assumed that I advised him to curl his hair and perfume the one day's growth of beard which he wore!

"I intend visiting America one of these days," said he; "will you receive an English writer on your shores?"

"If you do not make up your mind to abuse us, *à la* DICKENS, before you come, you will be most cordially received, for you are not unknown on our side of the water; but you English make it a point to abuse us and our hospitality to that extent that we are getting suspicious of you."

"I think," said B— in reply, "that you Americans either misunderstand DICKENS or the spirit of his writings. I know for myself, and not for another, that DICKENS entertains the highest opinion of you as a people. I saw and conversed with him just after his return from America, and conversed particularly with him about his visit there, and remarked the feeling that had been made manifest by the publication of the 'Notes.' I can bear testimony to the fact of his having expressed the most kindly feelings towards the people of your country. I have read the record of his visit to the United States, and cannot see what there is in it that ought to be offensive to your countrymen. Perhaps your national vanity was wounded by being told of your faults, as a people. You have come in for no larger share of abuse as a nation, at the hands of DICKENS, than have we at the hands of foreigners who have visited us."

Nations, like individuals, dislike to be reminded of their faults; if you want to make a man your enemy, wound his self-love. Here, perhaps, is the solution of the problem of the outcry against DICKENS; he saw our foibles, and knew of our inordinate vanity. *Perhaps* his great error was the utterance of too much truth. Heaven knows that when weighed in the balances of nations, in many things we are found wanting; we have faults enough. Feeling the truth of this, I did not attempt to question the truth of what Sir JOHN uttered.

BOWRING's idea of excellence is centered in JEREMY BENTHAM, his old tutor, at whose feet he sat and learnt the mysteries of his philosophy. He is his tutelary saint, in whom is ordered all the glories of his Shekinah. His household treasures are a set of the collected works of the philosopher, edited by himself, consisting of eleven volumes, 8vo; and, in showing to strangers his splendid library, will point to these treasures with much of the same feeling exhibited by Dominie Sampson when he recognizes the lost Bertram. He is as full of reminiscences of the eccentric philosopher as a newly-fledged politician is of patriotism; only get him on the Bentham subject, and you have opened a mine of great riches.

Of Prof. L. he spoke highly; the unity of tastes for Scandinavian lore leads him to entertain opinions the most *flattering of this, our very gifted* countryman. Perhaps he stands not alone here.

BOWRING's strong sense, good, old-fashioned common-sense, *is made manifest in all his conver*sation; it crops out of the broad fields of his colloquial powers as the granite protrudes from the scant soil of the mountains of Hong Kong Island. His sayings are weighty with wisdom, yet there is no ostentation in his manner of speaking; his sense, and simplicity of manner, draw one who is fond of sense toward him like a magnet, and he is made at ease, because the conviction is forced that he is in the presence of a man upon whom the mantle of true greatness has fallen. This *faculty* of simplicity is not always an attribute of genius. BOWRING being brought in contact with a great number of *fools*, most of whom are *uniformed*, it would be no wonder if his perceptions of folly should be blunted.

One of the "curiosities of literature" he showed me. I presume there is not a greater collection of autographs extant than that possessed by him. Putting three bound volumes in my hand, he bade me look within their covers and see the record. Were I to enumerate the names which stand out on the pages of the book, I would have to repeat those of the majority of the great men of the last fifty years, and many before that time. Near all of Britain's great men, who have flourished in this Nineteenth Century, speak from its pages. Here you will see a page of poetry written by the hand of the precise WORDSWORTH, and there the gentle KEATS has his melancholy song; the sainted SHELLY—*even the same handwriting* which put on paper The "Cenci," "The Sensitive Plant" and "Alastor," *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, and the two giants of literature and slaves of opium—have their names affixed. The man who sent the thread flying through the machinery of Lyons and gave to the world the loom—the man JACQUARD—his name stares you in the face. Visions of turn down collars, misanthropic musings amidst the ruins of Rome, of ravings on the Jungfrau Alps *of grand description and supreme blackguardism* arise before you, as you see the sneering signature of BYRON in his letters. After seeing a series of these sights you feel like turning to the man on your right—the Nestor—and saying:

"'Old man, 'tis not so hard to die.'"

But I am prolonging my prolific subject indefinitely. As in the first part of the evening, so it was during the latter; my company and myself had the monopoly of the Governor, for the greater portion of the company had left. I was particularly pleased with his style of address to a female literary friend of mine—it was "My dear." To make a long matter short, my impressions of the man may be summed up in a phrase more expressive than nice, "that he was a first-rate fellow, first in position, first in [illegible] as a man in the community in which he lives.

His "Good night," and "Good night again," rang out on the night air of Hong Kong and produced a hearty response of "I will, thee bless you." I pondered, but was weak and weary, that night, as I lay in my floating couch. If "airs from Paradise" did not refresh my brow, I, at least, whilst I lay and listened to the sighing of the night wind as it rung its changes on the harp strings of the ship's rigging, felt within me the "stirrings of a gift divine, lit by no skill of mine." The morning sun arose and shone bright and full on the sides of Victoria Peak, and its rays glanced down on the "Residence," full and bright; then they came off to the black ship all alight; and I said, as I looked up at the mountain sides, that there was one bright spot on Hong Kong Island;—that was said just as the light of the sun fell clear and strong upon the columns of the "Residence."

As a poet, BOWRING is by no means prominent. His life has been too matter-of-fact to promote the indulgence of imagination and fancy. Yet, like many a connoisseur who never put brush to canvas, he is infallible in his judgment of his art; a piece of word-painting has but to be scanned by his critical eye, and its worth is known. I will not attempt to pass judgment on his muse; it has been weighed in balances and found wanting; yet *I* would not put my hand to the work and write his days, as a poet, numbered. A translator of the poetry of all the nations of Europe, who sings their songs even as he breathes the strains of his own native land—the sole possessor of the gift of tongues of seventeen people, dead and alive—the politician and profound political economist—may not be a poet.

BOWRING has laid himself open to the charge of gross inconsistency of conduct for his participation in the affairs of the late Chinese war. A President of the famous Peace Society, and advocating, in that capacity, the adjustment of National disputes by arbitration, it would indeed seem as though his principles did not accord with his practice. But being an interested spectator and partial actor in that war, on the ground from the time of its commencement until near its nominal close at Tien-tsin, I learnt to make full allowance for the difficulties of his position, and for his doings consequent upon that position. One thing I do know, that the very men who were the first to urge upon him the policy of his *premature* action, were the first to sing the song of peace, and of [illegible] of the Governor of Hong Kong, when they found their *monetary* interests were suffering, and that the Chinese could not readily be coerced into measures of peace.

Plunged into the difficulty by a hot-headed young man, who acted as Consul at Canton, BOWRING was, in a manner, *forced* to bend his neck to the yoke of circumstances. History—[illegible] fashion—will, doubtless show that this iniquitous war, "which has terminated by all of the demands of the Allies being complied with," was a premeditated thing by England. That Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR and HARRY PARKES were [illegible] China for the *especial* work of "kicking up a breeze" with the helpless Chinese, and making them subjects of *plunder*, I no more doubt than that I have a being. I would not apologize for BOWRING for his participation in the affair; but simply say that he has, throughout the whole of it, "played a second fiddle." Taking a bus and scraping the scum off of the filthy stream of politics, the man of letters may expect a most noisome smell to salute his nostrils, and if he sickens and dies it is his own fault; he should never have dabbled his hands with the filthy work. *Vive, vale!*

*It is said in his biography that his body was re-packed at Zante by being placed in an additional case. Colonel STANHOPE there took charge of the remains, and on the *Florida* Man-of-war proceeded with them to England, where they were delivered over to Mr. HOBHOUSE and JOHN HANSON, BYRON's executors. By these gentlemen's orders the body was removed to the house of Sir EDWARD KNATCHBULL, where it was exhibited for a while, and then consigned to the tomb. No mention is made of its having been consigned to Sir JOHN. Of course Sir JOHN's statement is correct.

The Case of Bennett vs. Bennett—Letter from Dr. Bennett.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Dec. 30, 1858.

DEAR SIR: In ordinary circumstances it would be improper for me to ask you to give publicity to any statement of mine respecting the unhappy suits between Mrs. BENNETT and myself while the case is still pending. But the prejudiced comments of the newspaper press, dictated, I own, by a not unnatural, and even a generous sympathy with a fascinating woman, whose attraction I am the last to deny, compels me to appeal to your sense of justice for a hearing. I especially do so in view of an article in the NEW-YORK TIMES of the 28th of December, which seems to me to be unjust in itself, and designed to prejudice my case both in the public mind, and before the Court where I am still a suitor.

I am charged in this article with "casting my eyes upon a pretty young girl, as I might upon a likely young horse"—with "buying her of her parents, and, having bought her, with then beginning a course of alternate absurdity and brutality." I am described as "a little scrubby fellow of ripe years, who takes a wife not because he has any genuine affection for her, but that I may make use of her, half as a menial and half as a whipping-post."

To it all, I have only to say the case is where it belongs, in the hands of the Superior Court of Connecticut. But I have a right to say, that a newspaper of wide circulation, likely to be read daily by the very Judge who is to decide my case, and also to influence those with whom he daily associates, is not only unjust towards me, but a wrong in itself. I have presented my case before the Court—the case is now in its hands. There I leave it, and there the newspapers should have left it—while what is dearest to me on earth, the affections and guardianship of my children, is still locked up in the bosom of the Judge. One single word I will say: I think *few* men of candid minds, who were present at the trial and heard *all* the evidence, can doubt that, whatever infirmities of temper I may have shown, or whatever particular acts I may have done under extreme provocation, nevertheless, had Mrs. BENNETT shown the same habitual affection, the same forbearance, and the same willingness to forget and forgive as myself, no case of Bennett *vs.* Bennett would have arisen for the comments of the Press.

The TIMES, however, is very severe upon me as a "Quack"—only less severe upon myself than upon the State in which I reside. I care nothing for the name. Among regular practitioners of medicine, all who are irregular are classed together as "Quacks." Homoeopathic physicians, Botanic doctors, Eclectic ones, the Water Cure practitioners, Dr. LEE, Dr. BRANDRETH, and Dr. BENNETT go together—we are all "Quacks," our medicines are nostrums. If our patients die, it was our pills that killed them; if they recover, it is an accident, and in spite of the pills. I do not wish here to commend the merits of my own medicines—it might look like a wish to get an advertisement of them *into your sheet gratuitously*. I believe them to be at least as good as Dr. BRANDRETH's, who was a State Senator while the Editor of the TIMES was Lieutenant-Governor. Nor am I called upon to defend the State of Connecticut, or its churches, or its common schools, or anything else belonging to her. Nobody here would thank me for doing it; besides, I happen to be a native of your own State, and have no call in that direction. Connecticut, as everybody knows, is a manufacturing State; but it manufactures *for export*. No one believes that a native of Connecticut ever planted basswood cucumber seeds, or grated its own wooden nutmegs, or tried to shoot with a horn gunflint. As to my own pills, many a Connecticut man has suffered from colds and constipation, who might have been speedily relieved had a more generous support been given to one of its own home manufactures. The genuineness of the TIMES' disgust at what it calls "Quackery," may be understood by a glance at its advertising columns. Dr. LARMONT, Dr. WATSON, Dr. MAGUIRE, Dr. WARD, Dr. RALPH, Dr. HUNTER, and all the rest of them are there, and it is to be hoped they pay their advertising bills as promptly as the TIMES gives them the opportunity to say that their medicines act efficiently in the cure of certain nameless diseases. But I care little for these things, or what I am called—whether "Quack," or pill vendor, or humbug. When every[illegible] that makes life dear to a man—the very [illegible] the roof over his he[illegible] and nurture of the[illegible] are at stake, the [illegible]

tice—such justice as I think the NEW-YORK TIMES has denied to me. GEORGE BENNETT.

Letter from Rev. Dr. Dowling on the Bennett Divorce Case.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Times:

As I was the predecessor of the Rev. Dr. GILLETTE in the church of which he is now pastor, and as the NEWMAN family, of which so much was said in the testimony lately published in your paper upon the BENNETT divorce case, were, for several years, highly respected friends and parishioners of my own, I feel that justice requires that I should thus publicly give the influence of my name to shield a most estimable and deserving christian lady from an undeserved suspicion and stigma which the publication of the aforesaid testimony has attached to her name. I refer to Mrs. WARD NEWMAN, the pure-minded and excellent wife of Deacon NEWMAN, formerly of this City, and an officer of my church, and now of Minnesota.

I feel the more assured that it is right for me to give and for you to publish this unsolicited testimonial, from the fact that absence in Philadelphia last week upon public duties alone prevented me from complying with the urgent request I received from New-Haven, to appear on the witness-stand to testify to the unspotted character of Mrs. NEWMAN and family, and the undoubted respectability of her house, while a resident of this City.

Of the so-called Doctor and Mrs. BENNETT, the principals in this suit, I know nothing. I have never seen them, [illegible] But justice and duty require me to say, in relation to the *Newman family*, that to those who knew them, as I did, as their pastor, they [illegible] and I [illegible] to read in the papers, *from any source*, an imputation upon the character and reputation of their house than I should have been to read such an imputation against my own house, or that of any clergyman or deacon in the City.

Mrs. NEWMAN was and is a staid, matronly, christian lady, respected and beloved by her family and friends, and eminently worthy of the respect which she inspires in all who know her. If such a lady can be brought in question, by the malicious and unsupported surmises of an ignorant servant girl, as she has been in this testimony, and these surmises published to the world in widely-circulated journals,—then no one is safe.

The Rev. Dr. GILLETTE, also an esteemed friend and christian brother of my own, has also been introduced into the background of this picture, and upon the same suspicious testimony. There is no need that I should defend him. I think he has proved that he is perfectly able to take care of himself. I must say, however, before closing this letter, that it is worthy of remark that the silly and improbable story by which this same servant girl sought to injure the good name of a worthy and excellent minister of the gospel, is *based upon precisely the same authority* as that by which she sought to injure the excellent Mrs. NEWMAN and her house. Now, as the latter was *utterly false and groundless*,—as hundreds in this City, if necessary, would testify,—the natural conclusion, in my own mind, and I think of every reflecting person, aside from any knowledge of the facts, would be, that the former is as utterly false as the latter.

JOHN DOWLING,
Pastor of the Bedford-street Baptist church, New-York.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 22, 1858.

The Mortara Case—Letter from the New-York Committee of Israelites.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 20, 1858.

To his Excellency, James Buchanan, President of the United States:

The Executive Committee of "The Representatives of the United Congregations of Israelites of the City of New-York" beg leave to bring to the notice of your Excellency the accompanying communication addressed by the London Committee of Deputies of British Jews to their brethren in the United States, relative to the case of MOMOLO MORTARA, a resident of Bologna, whose child has been taken from him by the authority of the Inquisition, under the circumstances therein stated.

The case appears to have excited a deep sensation throughout Europe, and having reached this continent, has for some time past occupied a large space in public attention, and formed a daily staple for comment in the public Press.

We beg to acquaint your Excellency that our co-religionists in this City hold the subject now under deliberation, and purpose convening a public meeting at as early a day as practicable, to express their opinions and sentiments, which we shall have the honor to submit to you. We gratefully recall the response and prompt action a similar appeal received from the Government of the United States under the Administration of President VAN BUREN, in the year 1840, on the occasion of the persecution of our brethren at Damascus, and, in the hope that this may receive a like favorable consideration, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves, very respectfully,

SOLOMON I. JOSEPH, H. ARONSON,
ASHER KURSHEEDT, WM. SELIGMAN,
IGNATZ STEIN, VICTOR FREIBOURG.
S. M. ISAACS, Chairman.
M. J. RAPHALL, Dr., Chairman of the Board of Representatives, U. C. I., N. Y.
BENJAMIN W. HART, Secretary to the Board.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1858.

To his Excellency, James Buchanan, President of the United States of America:

In a letter addressed to your Excellency on the 20th ultimo, inclosing official papers relating to the seizure by the Inquisition of a child of Israelitish parentage under pretext of a clandestine baptism, we stated that the Israelites of this City held the subject under deliberation, and proposed convening a public meeting to express their opinions and sentiments, which we should duly submit to you.

We have now the honor to inform your Excellency that a general meeting of Israelites, at which the friends of humanity, without distinction of creed, were invited to attend, convened on the evening of the 4th inst. and adopted a preamble and resolutions, to which we respectfully invite your attention and humane consideration.

The notoriety this occurrence has attained renders comment unnecessary; but we may be allowed to allude to the profound and just indignation it has everywhere given rise to; and which we feel assured your Excellency shares in common with an enlightened public, and with the Governments of the leading Powers of Europe.

It would be a source of great satisfaction to the Israelites of New-York, and to all the Friends of Humanity, to find the powerful moral support of the Government of the United States aiding the efforts now making by other Powers, and it would afford them lasting gratification if your Excellency should find it compatible with international right and diplomatic usage to convey to the Government of Rome the purport of the third resolution. The precedent furnished by the Damascus case, inspires the belief that this appeal now made comes within the scope, and conforms to the policy of this Government; and they would be greatly grieved if, by silence, it should even seem to sanction this attack on natural right and on the sacred principles of civil and religious liberty, the security of which is the pride of our country and of the age.

We subscribe ourselves, respectfully, your Excellency's obedient, humble servants,

ASHER KURSHEEDT, H. ARONSON,
WM. SELIGMAN, M. STERN,
MAYER SCHUTZ, VICTOR FREIBOURG,
MICHAEL SCHWAB, S. I. JOSEPH,
IGNATZ STEIN, Executive Committee.
SAMUEL M. ISAACS, Chairman.
BENJAMIN WOOLLEY HART, Secretary.
M. J. RAPHALL, Dr., Pres't Board R. U. C. I., N. Y.

Resolved, That these proceedings be transmitted to His Excellency the President, and that he be respectfully solicited to inform the Government at Rome that the act in question has excited a deep and unfavorable sensation in the minds of the enlightened citizens of the Republic.

Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

A correspondent of the New-York *Delta* writes from La Chivela under date of Dec. 15, as follows:

In entering the Coatzacoalcos the course is nearly due south. The bar is of very hard material, and has not altered (as shown by the soundings of Trastour, Temple, Murphy and all navigators) since first discovered by Cortes. It is therefore susceptible of improvement, and with that view Captain Johnson (who was connected with the contractors that deepened the mouths of the Mississippi) has been sent out by the Company. I presume that he will adopt the plan of sub-marine blasting and remove the debris with a dredge of some kind. I also learn that he proposes establishing a light back of the fort at the mouth, and that it will indicate the channel by the flash. As he will be able to erect the light-house on a high point, I presume the light will be visible thirty miles to sea.

Latterly the steamboat *Suchil* ascended the Jaltepec some twelve miles, to a point christened Hargousana. [Would not Hargous, without the "ana," be a more becoming name?] An attempt will be made to make that the point of disembarkation, and I have no doubt that it will answer admirably during the rainy season, but I am forced to believe, from what I can learn, that during the dry season the boats will have to run to Suchil. However, as the road from the former point to the fifteen-mile camp saves distance, and is good in the rainy season, much will be saved to the Company by adopting it as the point of disembarkation when the state of the Jaltepec permits. The Jaltepec empties into the Coatzacoalcos at a point six miles below Suchil. It is a magnificent stream, considering the extent of country which it drains, and has its source in the Cordilleras that run in a southwesterly direction from the neighborhood of Jalapa, Orizaba and Cordova. Low down, its banks are low, and covered with mahogany, pacca, (a species of iron-wood,) guaiacum, the ule, or India-rubber, and all the woods of the tropics. High up, at its sources, it forces its way through heavy overhanging mountains, covered with the shrub-oak, the pine, and the trees familiar to a temperate climate. But little of it is known. It was, however, explored, toward the close of the last dry season, for the Mexican Commission, by Mr. VAN BROCKLYN, who ascended it some fifty or sixty miles in canoes. Along its banks he found plenty of game, and high up, in a district known as the cotton region, or the Algodonal, he came upon a rancheria of very primitive Indians. Hitherto the number of snags and obstructions in the river has prevented the mahogany cutter from following his business on its banks; but as many of these have been removed, I have no doubt but that in a few months its banks will be studded with monterias, or mahogany cuttings. These latter are conducted much in the same manner as those of the British Honduras, whereof SQUIER gives a thorough description in his work on Central America. As yet, the cutters here are not forced to go far back from the river bank, and they get their wood to market when the river is shallow.

PERSONAL.

In the month of November, a letter purporting to be from Mme. Lagrange, the noted *prima donna*, was translated from the *Gazette de Paris*, and went the rounds of the American Press. It was dated at Rio Janeiro, and gave a highly interesting narrative of her journey from Paris to the Brazilian capital, including a graphic description of her reception at the Imperial Court, and anecdotes of Rio society. Mme. Lagrange is still at Rio, and this letter returns and is translated in all the local papers. The result is anything but gratifying to the songstress. The Rio population is indignant, and the day following the appearance of the letter, Mme. Lagrange and M. Stankowitch find it necessary to come out over their several signatures, and repudiate the correspondence in the *Gazette de Paris*, as a squib concocted in the office of that journal, for the amusement of its readers.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says that the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, of New-York, is preparing to make a powerful speech on the tariff question, and in support of such a law as will satisfy all the ends of the Government, and all the reasonable wishes of the people. Mr. Sickles will take ground in favor of specific duties, or rather specific values, and will especially advocate such aid to the great iron interests of our country as will be most effective.

At the request of the Smithsonian Institution, Baron Osten-Sacken of the Russian Legation, who has made a special study of Dipterous Insects, has prepared a catalogue of the previously-described species of this Continent, analogous to that of Melsheimer's catalogue of the Cleoptera of the United States, which was published some years ago by this Institution.

George Vandenhoff is engaged to give "Readings" on four successive Mondays in January, before the Second Unitarian Society, Brooklyn. One of the readings is to be Milton's "Comus." Mr. V. has just returned from a successful reading tour to Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland and Pittsburg.

Marshal Bosquet is again in a very unsatisfactory state of health.

The father of the Jewish child Mortara is about to settle in France.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—DEC. 31.

Before Judge Betts.

SENTENCES.

This being the last day of the year, the Court proceeded to pass sentence on the following persons, who have been convicted of various offences:

Robert Murphy, convicted of counterfeiting, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and to be imprisoned at hard labor for one year. Murphy's counsel desiring to make a motion for a new trial, the Marshal was directed not to send him to his confinement until Monday.

Margaret Burns, convicted of passing counterfeit coin, was sentenced to a fine of six cents and imprisonment at hard labor for six months.

William Duffield, Henry Riley, John R. Niss, and Stephen H. Ansell, part of the crew of the ship *Minstrel*, who pleaded guilty to an indictment for refusing to do duty on ship-board, were brought up for sentence. Their refusal took place at Batavia, from which place they were sent home imprisoned, and having been imprisoned since June last, they were now discharged with a reprimand from the Court.

There being no further business for the jury, they were discharged, and, after some motions, the Court adjourned.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Judge BETTS said that he was sorry to announce to those who had cases before him for decision, that owing to the state of confusion in which he had been thrown by the moving of the Court rooms, and the delay of the builders to prepare his own rooms in the new buildings so that he could have access to his library, he should be unable to decide those cases before the New Year, it being the first time for thirty-two years that he had not closed up all the business before him at the end of the year.

Cangemi Sentenced to Imprisonment for Life—His Statement to the Court.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Davies, Ingraham, Clerke and Sutherland.

Michael Cangemi was yesterday morning sentenced in this Court for the homicide of Eugene Anderson, the policeman. It will be recollected that he underwent his fourth trial during the last term, and was found guilty of Manslaughter in the first degree, two previous juries having pronounced him guilty of Murder, and one jury having failed to agree.

Yesterday, on motion of the District Attorney, Cangemi was placed at the bar. Mr. Ashmead, of Philadelphia, one of the counsel for Cangemi, requested permission of the Court to read a document to the Court, which would, as he said, place himself and his colleague, Mr. Blankman, right before the public. The District Attorney objected, and the Court sustained the objection. Cangemi was then arraigned. In reply to the usual question, what he had to say why sentence of the Court should not be pronounced upon him, Mr. Ashmead handed to the Court a statement prepared by Cangemi, in the Italian language, and translated by Mr. Cristadoro. Mr. Ashmead commenced to read this statement, but was "overpowered by his feelings," and Mr. Blankman had to relieve him from the task. The statement was as follows:

In reply to the question why sentence should not be pronounced upon me according to law, I declare, in the presence of my God, that I am innocent of the offence of which I have been convicted, and am most unjustly condemned to suffer. I am a Sicilian by birth, and came to the United States about six years ago. When I landed, I was poor and friendless, and I almost immediately entered into the employ of the Messrs. Shaw, a highly respectable book-binding establishment in the City of New-York, where I acquired a knowledge of the trade, and worked up to the morning of my arrest. I was faithful to the interests of my employers, although constant opportunities for abstracting their property were within my reach, I conducted myself in such a manner as to obtain their confidence and esteem, and they cheerfully testified, on all my trials, to my industry and integrity, and notwithstanding the dreadful nature of the accusation made against me, they expressed a willingness, if I were acquitted, to receive me again into their employ.

I will here avail myself of this opportunity to say a few words in respect to the accusation which has been brought against me, and for which I am about to suffer. Human nature is, unfortunately, prone to believe evil rather than good, and the charge of guilt is more readily credited than the evidence which is brought to disprove it. It has not, unfortunately, happened that men have been wholly innocent of transgression, in respect to whom the surrounding circumstances indicated nothing but guilt. This has been especially so in my case; and, although the prejudices which have constantly operated against me, will induce the community to disbelieve any statement I may make, still I deem it proper to make some explanation. On the morning of the 21st July, 1857, I left my house in Worth-street, for the purpose of going to Centre Market, according to my almost daily habit, to purchase the provisions necessary for my frugal meals. On my way to the market I met an acquaintance (the same person who testified on my trial,) with whom I stopped and conversed for a few moments at the corner of Canal and Elm streets, and to whom I loaned a small amount of money. I took with me a pocket handkerchief, which I carried in my hand, and about $5 in copper coin. On leaving Worth-street, I passed up Elm-street. When I came near the corner of Centre and Grand streets (the corner where the shoe store was) I saw a man run from the corner of Centre and Grand streets, when suddenly a man came across Centre-street, from towards the Market, and approached the man who came from the store, and when near him, the man who came from the Market raised his club, when the other fired a pistol and shot him, and he fell almost instantly upon the pavement. The person who fired, fled up Grand-street, and disappeared from my sight, and turned down Elm-street. All this occurred in less time than it has taken me to narrate it. I became alarmed, and finding myself alone, unable to speak the English language, or to make explanations to any one, and without capacity even to narrate what I had seen, I yielded to an impulse common in the country of my nativity, and endeavored to avoid danger by escaping from the place. In Palermo, where I was born, it was the habit when murders or assassinations took place in the public streets, for those who happened to be spectators, immediately to flee from the spot, for the witnesses were taken into custody, imprisoned, and frequently treated worse than the alleged culprit. All I can remember with distinctness, is, that I turned up Grand-street towards Elm-street, and thence fled in the direction described by the witnesses, to my own home. I had not proceeded far along Elm-street, when heavy footsteps attracted my attention, and turning round I discovered that I was pursued. Finding that my pursuers were gaining upon me, and my alarm increasing, I threw off my coat in a narrow street to accelerate my speed. On reaching my house, I entered the front door, and ascended the stairs, and the weather being warm, I was exhausted with the heat and fatigue. Men soon came up the stairway, one of whom was an officer named Webb, who angrily approached me and struck me several heavy blows upon my head with a club, which felled me to the floor. He seized me by the collar, almost choked me, and took me to the Station-house, treating me with the greatest brutality. What subsequently followed is known to the Court. The foregoing statement is the literal truth, and I make it with the full consciousness that I am, at no distant day, to render a solemn account to Him to whom all secrets are known, and whose decisions are guided by infallible truth. Although the murder of Eugene Anderson is involved in some obscurity, apparently inscrutable to human wisdom, yet, in his own good time, it may all be explained and shown to be plain. To His hands, therefore, I commit my cause, believing that he who ordained that my life should not be unjustly taken by human hands, will so order it that the full light necessary to establish my innocence will be shed upon it. I desire to express my gratitude to the counsel who have in a self-sacrificing spirit zealously and ably conducted my defence. I owe them an obligation, the full extent of which language cannot adequately describe, and I trust God will reward them for what they have done, for I cannot do it. I most deeply feel the kindness rendered to me in my affliction by Mr. Joseph Cristadoro, and other friends, to whom I was unknown until my troubles commenced; and I earnestly pray that the blessings of Him who has said, "I was in prison and ye visited me," may rest upon them. I fully and freely forgive all who have injured me by unkind words and acts, and who sought to prejudice the public against me and my cause. I am now ready to receive whatever sentence the Court may pronounce. It is human to ask that it may be tempered with mercy.

Judge INGRAHAM then pronounced the following sentence, which was translated to the prisoner by the interpreter of the Court:

Michael Cangemi, you was charged with the murder of Eugene Anderson, a policeman, while on duty on the morning of the 21st July, 1857. The man who caused the death of Anderson had previously been connected with a burglary in the store on the corner of Grand and Centre streets, and while endeavoring to escape committed the murder. Three Juries in succession, by whom you have been tried, have by their verdicts declared that you was the man who caused the death of Anderson. Such repeated convictions of you by three Juries place your guilt beyond dispute. Two Juries found you guilty of murder, but by the able and faithful exertions of the counsel assigned to you, who have defended you with so much zeal, these verdicts were set aside, and new trials were ordered for causes which were not connected with the question of your guilt. Upon your last trial the Jury, either from motives of pity for you or for some other cause not known to the Court, have found you guilty of Manslaughter in the first degree. While we are not disposed to find fault with the verdict of the Jury at this time, we think there is no doubt but that the testimony upon your trial was amply sufficient to have sustained the charge against you of Murder. The weapon which was used by you, and the mode in which it was loaded and used, show that before you left your home you provided yourself with the means of taking the life of any one who might interfere to prevent your escape from the premises where you were about to commit the burglary. In a moment, without notice and without preparation, you sent the victim of your crimes into another world. We have not been able to see anything that would mitigate your guilt or justify the Court in imposing a mild punishment.

Had the last jury found a similar verdict with the other juries by whom you were tried, your life would have been forfeited and your punishment would have been death; and although your life has been spared, we see nothing to excuse us from inflicting upon you the extent of punishment which the law allows. The considerations now presented to us by you cannot be considered by a court after the verdict of a jury. If they are entitled to any weight, they must be presented to the Executive of the State. The sentence of the Court is, that you, Michael Cangemi, for the offence of which you have been convicted, be confined in the State Prison for the term of your natural life.

Cangemi evinced no feeling whatever when the sentence was translated to him. He was immediately removed by the officers, and returned to the Tombs, without any demonstration whatever.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Davies, Sutherland and Ingraham.

DECISIONS.

John Adams et al. vs. Francis P. Sage et al.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Sutherland, J., dissenting.

Wm. H. Noble and wife vs. Charles T. Cromwell, et al.—Order appealed from affirmed; same to be modified according to the agreement of the parties.

Before Judges Davies, Clerke and Ingraham.

Louis E. Lakeus vs. Thos. Fielding.—Order of 10th May modified so as to strike out that portion of it directing a stay of proceedings; in all other respects affirmed without costs. The order of September 21 affirmed, with $10 costs, for reasons stated at Special Term.

Thos. L. Rushmore vs. Anson Fuller.—The orders appealed from affirmed with costs.

In re. the petition of Emmeline Soren.—Order appealed from affirmed without costs. Reference ordered for the purpose mentioned in draft order prepared.

Henry E. Clark vs. Alonzo F. Brown.—Order appealed from affirmed with costs.

Ambrose C. Kingsland vs. Washington A. Bartlett.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs.

David B. Taylor et al. vs. Eben Huntington et al.; Joseph Goulding vs. Elizabeth W. Davidson; William Eagle, &c., vs. Edward Fox; John B. Murray vs. Wm. C. Anon et al.; Wm. C. Anon vs. Frederick Goodell; Geo. Rusher et al. vs. Edward S. Sherman; Wm. Rider et al. vs. John F. Pond; Marquis C. Gasper vs. James D. Adams et al.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Lydia Mills, impleaded, &c., vs. Wm. T. Mills.—Judgment reversed and a new trial ordered; costs to all the parties to be paid out of the funds of the estate. CLERKE, J., dissenting.

Thos. J. Whitcomb et al. vs. Thos. J. Salomon.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Thos. J. Jones vs. John A. Underwood et al.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Francis H. Tucker et al. vs. Daniel Curtis et al.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Amos C. Watson et al. vs. James Campbell et al.—Judgment affirmed without costs, if the plaintiffs amend within ten days; otherwise, judgment reversed, new trial ordered, and sent back to referee.

Wm. H. Bowry P'fourtois et al. vs. David Leavitt et al.—Motion to vacate order of General Term denied.

James B. Coll vs. George W. Hinton et al.; William Willis vs. Same.—Orders of Special Term reversed, with costs.

Joseph H. Patton vs. John W. Crane.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

John W. Greaton vs. Wm. R. Morgan et al.—Order appealed from affirmed, with costs.

George P. Bradford et al. vs. Edward Fox.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Elias Burchall vs. James Strauss et al.—Order appealed from reversed, with costs, and order of arrest vacated.

Alexander Duncan et al. vs. Joshua D. Bates et al.—Order affirmed, with costs, for reasons stated by Judge at Special Term.

THE PARISH WILL CASE.

The Court rendered a lengthy opinion in this case. They held that at the time the codicil was made by deceased he did not possess testamentary capacity, but for the purpose of trying that question the Court directed a feigned issue to be made up and tried at the next circuit. Judgment of the Surrogate reversed.

Criminal Record of 1858.

The following is a statement of convictions, acquittals, &c., had in the Supreme Court, Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Sessions of the Peace, in and for the City and County of New-York, in the year 1858:

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Manslaughter, first degree, (Cangemi).	1	—
OYER AND TERMINER.		
Murder	1	—
Manslaughter (various degrees)	5	1
Assault and battery	—	9
GENERAL SESSIONS.		
Murder	—	1
Manslaughter (various degrees)	22	2
Rape	1	3
Mayhem	—	1
Kidnapping	2	1
Robbery, first degree	10	12
Assault with intent to kill	3	22
Assault with intent to do bodily harm	17	—
Assault with intent to maim	1	—
Assault with intent to commit a rape	2	—
Assault with intent to commit robbery	18	—
Carrying a slung shot	—	1
Bigamy	2	—
Riot	1	1
Assault and battery	121	9
Arson, (not capital,)	3	1
Attempt to commit arson	3	—
Forgery, (various degrees,)	54	1
Burglary, (various degrees,)	85	18
Attempt to commit burglary	56	—
Embezzlement	1	1
Grand larceny	110	34
Attempt to commit grand larceny	78	—
Receiving stolen goods	15	10
Obtaining goods by false pretences	5	—
Petit larceny, second offence	2	—
Petit larceny	105	6
Attempt to commit petit larceny	4	—
Violation of laws against lotteries	3	—
Libel	1	—
Keeping disorderly house	5	—
Totals	737	128

One person was sentenced to be executed, which was commuted by the Executive to imprisonment in the State Prison for life.

Two hundred and forty-five males and nineteen females were sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison—three for life, and the aggregate term of imprisonment of the remainder (261) was 986 years and 7 months.

Two hundred and twenty-five males and twenty-eight females were sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Forty-five males and three females to imprisonment in the City Prison; and twenty-five boys sent to the House of Refuge.

One thousand one hundred and forty-four indictments were found, and one hundred and seventy-five complaints were dismissed by the Grand Jury.

One thousand one hundred and twenty-five recognizances to appear and answer, and three thousand and seventy-eight records of convictions of vagrants, were filed during the year. The recognizances of sixty-eight persons were forfeited.

Amount of fines and fees collected and paid into the City Treasury, $1,301 22.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 31, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Erie R. R.	Southern Boats.	[illegible]
Flour, bbls	219	1,152	1,371
Flour, sacks	—	302	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	—	350	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	282	—	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	2,040	—	2,040
Provisions, pkgs	631	—	631
Whisky, bbls	58	—	58

ASHES—Have been very sparingly dealt in at $5 50 for Pots and $5 75 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in limited request, sales having been confined to 70 bags Maracaibo at 11½c., and 600 bags Rio, (skimmings,) at 10c.@10¼c. ℔ lb.

Stock of Coffee in New-York Jan. 1.

	1858.	1859.
Bahia, bags	13,493	700
Jamaica, bags	—	1,861
Java, bags	6,136	9,354
Java, mats	—	41,006
Laguayra, bags	—	2,316
Maracaibo, bags	8,155	7,104
Porto Rico, bags	—	600
Rio, bags	99,178	1,241
Savanilla, bags	241	250
St. Domingo, bags	—	3,280
Total pkgs	127,287	67,110

Prices of Coffee in New-York Dec. 31.

	1857.	1858.
Java, ℔ lb	16c. @16½c.	13½c.@14½c.
Rio, ℔ lb	8½c.@10½c.	9½c.@12c.
St. Domingo, ℔ lb	7½c.@ 8c.	9c. @ 9¼c.

COTTON—Sales have been made to-day of 1,250 bales, at uniform prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	10¼	10¼	10½	10½
Middling, ℔ lb	11½	11½	12	12¼
Middling Fair, ℔ lb	12½	12½	12¾	13

Prices of Cotton in New-York Dec. 31.

	1857.	1858.
Middling Upland, ℔ lb	9¼@9½	11½@—
Middling Gulf, ℔ lb	9½@9¾	12 @12¼

DRY GOODS—Some inquiry for broken or job lots has been experienced during the week, but there has been no general demand, and no remarkable changes in prices. Holders of desirable supplies of both domestic and foreign fabrics are quite firm, anticipating a very good Spring trade in such.

DYEWOODS—Sales 150 tons St. Domingo at $12 50 ℔ ton.

FISH—The demand has been moderate, and prices have not varied essentially.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is moderately active for State and Western Flour. The regular inquiry is rather limited, but there prevails a fair demand from speculators. Prices have not varied much. Sales 10,500 bbls., chiefly to speculators.

Unsound State, ℔ bbl	$3 70 @ 4 00
Superfine State	4 20 @ 4 40
Extra State	4 95 @ 5 20
Superfine Western	4 20 @ 4 50
Fancy Ohio	4 90 @ 5 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 00 @ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 40 @ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 25 @ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 60 @ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 50 @ 8 50

Canadian sells slowly at former rates; sales 200 bbls., at $5 30@$6 50 for low to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern is quiet at old figures; sales 450 bbls., at $4 75@$5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 50@$6 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 25@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

PRICES OF FLOUR AND MEAL IN NEW-YORK, DEC. 31.

	1857.	1858.
Superfine State Flour, ℔ bbl.	$4 20@$4 25	$4 20@$4 40
Superfine Western Flour, ℔ bbl.	4 20@ 4 30	4 30@ 4 65
Extra Genesee Flour, ℔ bbl.	5 00@ 7 25	5 60@ 7 75
Extra Western Flour, ℔ bbl.	4 40@ 7 25	5 50@ 8 50
Canadian Flour, ℔ bbl.	4 25@ 6 00	5 30@ 6 50
Southern Flour, ℔ bbl.	4 50@ 7 00	4 75@ 8 75
Rye Flour, ℔ bbl.	3 00@ 4 00	3 25@ 4 10
Jersey Corn Meal, ℔ bbl.	3 20@ —	3 40@ 3 50

FRUIT—The inquiry for the leading kinds is moderate; prices are quoted uniform.

GRAIN—Wheat is in request, but at prices unsatisfactory to sellers. Hence, business is restricted. Sales 10,000 bushels mixed Wisconsin at $1 10, and small lots of White Southern at $1 30@$1 35 ℔ bushel. Corn is moderately inquired for at previous figures. Sales 11,000 bushels, at 77c. for mixed Western, and 75c. for new Yellow New-Jersey, ℔ bushel. Rye, Barley, and Oats are unaltered.

Prices of Grain in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1857.	1858.
White Wheat, ℔ bushel	$1 10@$1 40	$1 20@$1 55
Red Wheat, ℔ bushel	88@ 1 17½	68@ 1 27½
Corn, ℔ bushel	56@ 62	72@ 85
Rye, ℔ bushel	72@ 73	75@ 78
Barley, ℔ bushel	64@ 85	70@ 92½
Western Oats, ℔ bushel	43@ 45	54@ 56
State Oats, ℔ bushel	40@ 43	40@ 52
Southern Oats, ℔ bushel	29@ 33	43@ 46

The following is Mr. WM. H. TRAPTON's comparative exhibit of the stocks of the principal varieties of Breadstuffs in New-York City and vicinity Jan. 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
West'n Canal flour, bbls.	439,600	265,000	476,300	558,325
Canadian flour, bbls.	27,300	19,000	7,800	2,916
Southern flour, bbls.	130,100	119,800	118,450	100,400
Wheat, bushels	789,796	531,650	389,000	1,211,312
Corn, bushels	545,982	1,367,560	97,000	659,790
Rye, bushels	—	—	—	43,500
Oats, bushels	—	—	—	560,200
Barley, bushels	—	—	—	807,416

Compared with our previously published estimates, the figures in the above table indicate an apparently lighter stock of Flour, and a somewhat heavier stock of Corn, available here at present. Yet, after carefully considering the various opinions expressed by the leading dealers in each commodity, we do not deem it necessary to modify our estimates, materially. The amount of Wheat on hand, as given in the foregoing statement, does not differ essentially from our estimate.

HAY—Is in demand, at buoyant rates.

Prices of Hay in New-York, Dec. 31:

	1857.	1858.
North River Hay, ℔ 100 lbs	50c.@75c.	75c.@90c.

HIDES—Are in moderate request, at previous figures.

Prices of Hides in New-York Dec. 31:

	1857.	1858.
Buenos Ayres, ℔ lb	20c.	26½c.@26¾c.
Rio Grande, ℔ lb	19c.	25½c.@26c.

HOPS—Are quiet, yet steady, as before quoted.

IRON—Has been sparingly sought after, at old figures.

LEATHER—The demand for Sole is fair, and prices are sustained.

Prices of Sole Leather in New-York, Dec. 31:

	1857.	1858.
Oak Slaughter, light and medium weights, ℔ lb	25c.@30c.	29c. @31c.
Hemlock Slaughter, ℔ lb	19c.@23c.	22½c.@26½c.

MOLASSES—Sales 90 bbls. New-Orleans, at 36½c. ℔ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in New-York, Jan. 1.

	1858.	1859.
Cuba, hhds	4,338	3,549
Porto Rico, hhds	275	765
Total hhds	4,613	4,314
Total bbls	4,512	2,041

Prices of Molasses in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1857.	1858.
Cuba, ℔ gallon	18c. @25c.	21c. @27c.
New-Orleans, ℔ gallon	30c. @35c.	36½c.@37c.

NAVAL STORES—Are quiet, at unchanged prices.

OILS—The demand is limited to-day; prices are steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues in moderate request at irregular prices; sales 650 bbls., in lots, at $17 62½ for new Mess; $17@$17 12½ for old Mess; and $13@$13 40 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats have been in slack request, including Hams, at 9c.@9½c., Sides, at 8c.@8½c., Shoulders, at 6½c.@6¾c. ℔ lb. Bacon continues quiet, chiefly at 8¼c.@10c. ℔ lb. Lard continues heavy and languid; sales 150 tcs. and bbls. at 11c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is in fair request, at old rates. Sales to-day 500 bbls., in lots, at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess, $6@$6 75 for do., Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $17@$20 ℔ tc., Beef Hams, $13 50@$16 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand at 12c.@19c. for Ohio; 16c. @22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is salable and steady at 6½c.@9½c.

Prices of Provisions in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1857.	1858.
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl	$15 50@$16 00	$17 00@$17 62½
Prime Pork, ℔ bbl	13 00@ 13 25	13 00@ 13 40
Cut Meats, ℔ lb	6c.@ 8¼c.	6½c.@ 9½c.
Country M's Bf, ℔ bbl	9 00@ 9 75	7 75@ 9 00
Lard, ℔ lb	8¼c.@ 9¾c.	11c.@11¾c.
State Butter, ℔ lb	14c.@ 25c.	16c.@ 26c.
Cheese, ℔ lb	6½c.@ 8c.	8¼c.@ 9½c.

RICE—Is quiet at former quotations. Messrs. EUGENE O'SULLIVAN & Co. furnish the following statement:

Stock of Rice in New-York, Jan. 1.

	1857.	1858.	1859.
Carolina, casks	2,700	2,161	[illegible]
East India, bags	4,765	4,708	3,010

Prices of Rice in New-York Jan. 1 in each year.

	Inferior to Common.	Fair to Prime.
1855	3c. @3½c.	4c. @4½c.
1856	4¼c.@4½c.	5c. @5½c.
1857	3¼c.@3¾c.	4c. @4½c.
1858	2½c.@2¾c.	3½c.@3¾c.
1859	2½c.@2¾c.	3¼c.@3¾c.

SUGARS—Have been purchased, to-day, to the extent of 900 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico, part in bond, at 5½c.@6c., and part free, at 6½c.@7c.; also, 300 boxes Havana, in bond, at 6¼c., ℔ lb.

Stock of Sugars in New-York, Jan. 1:

	1858.	1859.
Cuba, hhds	6,959	7,436
New-Orleans, hhds	1,442	3,528
Porto Rico, hhds	1,306	1,011
St. Croix, &c., hhds	250	290
Melado, hhds	6,079	608
Total hhds	16,036	12,873
Total boxes	8,731	14,489
Total bags	1,400	—

Prices of Sugars in New-York, Dec. 31:

	1857.	1858.
Cuba, ℔ lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Orleans, ℔ lb	6 @[illegible]	6 @7½
Porto Rico	[illegible]	[illegible]
Melado	3 @4	3½@4
Cucurocha, ℔ lb	5½ @6½	6½ @6¾
Brown Havana, ℔ lb	6½ @7	7 @[illegible]
Yellow Havana, ℔ lb	7½ @8½	7½ @[illegible]
Florettas, ℔ lb	8½ @9	8½ @9
White, ℔ lb	9½ @10	9½ @[illegible]

TOBACCO—Is inactive, as usual; prices are unchanged. Sales since Tuesday last, 44 hhds. Kentucky at 8c.@11c., 52 cases Seed Leaf at 18½c., 10 cases Florida at 22c., and 83 bales Havana at 33c.@47c., ℔ lb.

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Sagua.	Yara.	Cien.
Stock Dec. 1, 1858, bales	6,466	3,429	1,330	—	[illegible]
Rec'd since	2,294	2,879	147	3,898	[illegible]
Total	8,760	6,308	1,477	3,898	[illegible]
Sales to Dec. 31, '58, bales	2,566	3,103	238	831	[illegible]
Stock Jan. 1, 1859, bales	6,194	3,205	1,239	3,067	300

Annual Statement for Five Years.

Receipts.	Havana. bbls.	Cuba. bbls.	Sagua. bbls.	Yara. bbls.	Cienfuegos. bbls.	Total.
1855	12,919	14,019	4,919	2,380	1,922	[illegible]
1856	23,776	9,044	1,210	3,470	1,795	[illegible]
1857	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,465	406	[illegible]
1858	19,[illegible]	12,[illegible]	419	6,121	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
1859	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,[illegible]	9,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	61,418
Sales.						
1855	12,670	12,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
1856	23,[illegible]	12,[illegible]	[illegible]	2,[illegible]	1,977	[illegible]
1857	[illegible]	4,[illegible]	[illegible]	5,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1858	19,748	9,873	340	4,007	[illegible]	35,285
1859	26,223	15,836	2,231	8,668	2,474	56,210
Stock, Jan. 1.						
1855	2,620	1,[illegible]	2,011	1,068	264	7,878
1856	3,188	596	167	1,788	182	5,921
1857	2,299	306	—	1,045	—	3,650
1858	2,463	3,081	79	2,569	605	8,797
1859	6,194	3,205	1,239	3,067	300	14,005

WHISKY—Sales have been confined to small lots at 23¼c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were inactive. For Liverpool, the engagements were only 300 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ℔ lb.; and 25 boxes Bacon at 25s. A vessel was chartered for Havana on private terms.

FLOWERS, FLOWERS.

WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, Florist, 20th-st. and Broadway, having made extensive arrangements for a supply of the choicest flowers, will be able to furnish bouquets and baskets of inimitable beauty and fragrance, for New-Years. A good selection of baskets on hand. Please order early, as there will be a rush.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.

J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

PARTIES, WEDDINGS, DINNERS, EVENING entertainments, &c., furnished with China, silver, glass, confectionery, game, music, cooks, waiters, &c., either in City or country. All orders by post or otherwise attended to with dispatch. Terms very reasonable. PETER H. STEVENS, No. 301 Wooster-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

SLOTE & JANES.

Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PREACHING IN THE NATIONAL THEATRE.—The Rev. EDWARD F. [illegible], D. D., will preach at the National Theatre on SABBATH EVENING, January 2. Doors open at 7; services commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Contributions are solicited from the benevolent, to aid in sustaining the 17th Ward Mission School, and also in defraying the expenses of the Sabbath evening religious services now being held in the National Theatre. Such contributions can be deposited in the box at the entrance of the Theatre, or placed in the hands of either W. D. Mangum, Esq., No. 69 Broad-st., George Sibell, Esq., No. 60 Wall-st., N. P. [illegible], Esq., No. 135 [illegible]-st., or R. R. Paterson, Esq., No. 144 Bowery.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF FULTON AND WILLIAM STREETS.—Divine service EVERY SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M. Prayer-meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING Lecture, and FRIDAY EVENING Prayer-meeting, at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

THE INVASIONS THAT MAY BE EXPECTED IN 1859.—A New-Year's Sermon, by the Rev. JOHN DRAY, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the Bethesda, 23d-st., (northwest corner,) and 6th-av. Also, at night, a sermon suggested by the recent Popish kidnapping of the Jew child, Mortara—*Popery's Graspings*—at 7½ o'clock. All invited.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Duffield-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) by the Rev. O. B. BIDWELL at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. Subject in the Evening—*The Character of Haman.* Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are respectfully invited.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn.—The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in this Church next SABBATH, Jan. 2, 1859, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., by the Pastor, the Rev. W. A. BARTLETT, with services appropriate to the occasion. Preaching in the Evening at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor.

THE REV. J. C. DUTCHER HAVING BEEN installed pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church on 7th-av., will preach his introductory sermon on SABBATH MORNING NEXT, at 10½ o'clock; and at 3 o'clock P. M. will preach a sermon suitable to the incoming of the new year. All who feel an interest in the welfare of this Church are requested to attend.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY of the Sunday School connected with the Reformed Dutch Church, Market-st., will be held on next LORD'S DAY NIGHT. Exercises to commence at 7 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. GILLETTE, Mr. JOHN BLAKE and the Rev. T. L. CUYLER.

SABBATH EVENING SERVICES IN THE STANTON-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. T. H. SKINNER, D. D., will preach the first of a series of sermons in this Church NEXT SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. J. SANDERSON, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. All are invited.

THE REV. DR. MacMENOMY AND OTHER advocates of the Bible as the only safe rule of faith without traditions, and without the interpretations of the so-called "Mother Church," will meet in Spring-st. Hall, No. 185 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock, when the objections of Romanists will be heard and answered. All are cordially invited.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—ELDER GEO. STORRS will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) in Bleecker Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject for the day, Jeremiah xxiii. 5: *And a king shall reign and prosper, and execute judgment and justice in the earth.* Seats free. Bible Class at 2 P. M.

THE SIXTH OF A SERIES OF DISCOURSES to the young will be preached TO-MORROW EVENING, in the First Presbyterian Church, by the Pastor, the Rev. R. R. THOMPSON. Subject: *The Resurrection of the Dead.* Services to commence at 7 o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

SKETCHES OF EDEN.—THE SIXTH SERMON of the series will be preached by the Rev. JOSEPH M. WAITE, in the Floating Church of the Holy Comforter, foot of Laight-st., N. R., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, the 2d inst. Subject—*The Arraignment.* Hours of service, 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

ELDER W. LANGARL WILL PREACH TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., at the hall No. 207 Bowery. Subject, MORNING—*The Day of the Lord, its Nature and Proximity.* AFTERNOON—*The Church of God, its Divine Constitution Contrasted with Human Systems.* The public are invited. Seats free.

ALBERT LAWSON—AGED 16 YEARS, WILL preach in the Metropolitan Academy, Nos. 23 and 25 4th-av., opposite 8th-st., TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Persons who have no stated place of worship are earnestly invited to come and hear this young brother.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER of Broome and Greene sts.—Service TO-MORROW (Jan. 2,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. (The latter service is usually held at 3 P. M.) In the evening, (D. V.,) a *New-Year's Discourse* will be preached by the Pastor, Rev. Mr. STRYKER.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M., by the Pastor, the Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, Subject—*The New-Year's Salutation.* At 7 P. M., by the Rev. M. FRENCH, of the Wilberforce University, Ohio. Sacrament at 3 P. M. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. The Rev. Dr. DYER, Assistant Minister of St. George's Church, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 2. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. All the seats free.

PREACHING AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—NOTICE.—The Rev. JOHN N. KREBS, D. D., will preach at the Academy of Music NEXT SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 2; the services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Collection to defray expenses.

SPIRITUALISM.—THE REV. R. P. AMBLER will deliver a discourse before the New-York Spiritual Association, at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

ORCHARD-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. T. J. SAWYER, D. D., Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Gehenna as Hell in the New Testament.*

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Broome and Ridge sts. The Pastor, the Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH, will preach, Providence permitting, TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. In the evening, a Discourse for the New Year.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION Church, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURG—Corner of 4th and South 3d sts. The Rev. G. COLLINS, of Philadelphia, supplies the desk TO-MORROW, 2d inst. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FRENCH CHURCH AT COOPER INSTITUTE.—A religious service is held at the above-named place, every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Discourse in French, by Mons. CHAS. MISS. Seats free.

IN THE SPRING-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, near Varick-st. Preaching at 10½ A. M., New-Year's Sermon, and at 7 P. M., a sermon to Young Ladies. Strangers welcome.

NEW-JERUSALEM CHURCH—ELEVENTH-st., between 3d and 4th avs. The Rev. WM. M. FERNALD, of Boston, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING. Services commence at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

BY REQUEST, THE REV. A. R. VAN NEST will repeat a sermon reviewing the goodness of the year, in the 21st-st. Reformed D. Church, near 6th-av., on SABBATH EVENING of Jan. 2. Service at 7½ P. M.

THE REV. E. G. TULES WILL PREACH in the Eighteenth street Baptist Church, one door from 8th-av., SUNDAY MORNING, and the Rev. S. D. BURCHARD, D. D., will preach in the AFTERNOON.

SPIRITUALISM—LAMARTINE HALL, CORNER 29th-st. and 8th-av.—SUNDAY NEXT—Lecture and election of officers at 3 o'clock. Circle in the evening.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE FOR THE HAIR.

COCOINE.

PREPARED FROM HIGHLY PURIFIED COCOA-NUT OIL.

This preparation possesses extraordinary properties for preserving and beautifying the hair, and also restoring its natural, luxuriant and glossy appearance.

One application, however harsh the hair may be, renders it soft and glossy.

It is admitted to be the best and cheapest Hairdressing in the world.

PHALON & SON,
Nos. 517, 497 and 197 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Pint bottles, 50 cents; half-pints, 30 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

MAYOR'S OFFICE—NEW-YORK, DEC. 30, 1858.—MAYOR TIEMANN will be happy to see his fellow-citizens on New-Year's Day, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, at the Mayor's Office, City Hall.
W. H. STEPHENS, First Marshal.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL, FROM THIS date, make advances on carpets, oil-cloths and other merchandise connected with the trade, and will have a full assortment of carpet yarns to offer to manufacturers, at No. 23 Cortlandt-st. JONAS CONKLING.

ANY PERSON OR INSTITUTION WISHING to adopt a healthy, intelligent boy, between 2 and 3 years old, will hear of a good opportunity by addressing immediately T. W. L. HOWARD, Box No. 136 Times Office.

CARD ENGRAVING.—AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING CARDS, &c.—These celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had at Broadway, corner Duane-st. Established 1840. Orders by mail solicited.

PEWS FOR SALE.—TWO OF THE MOST DESIRABLE in the New Brick Church, corner of Fifth-av. and Thirty-seventh-st., the Rev. Dr. G. Spring, Pastor. Prices, $1,500 and $1,300. Address Box No. 655 P. O.

SAFE.—FOR SALE, ONE OF LILLIE'S PATENT Burglar and Fire-proof safes, new. Apply to SMITH, HEGEMAN & CO.

SALMON AND SEA-TROUT FISHERIES OF LOWER CANADA.—The following list includes the principal Salmon Rivers and Sea-Trout Streams which discharge into the St. Lawrence and Saguenay Rivers, along the northeast or Labrador coast, between the Province boundary eastwards (Blanc Sablon) and the River Jacques Cartier, above Quebec; also those emptying upon the south or eastern shore of the St. Lawrence and others flowing easterly into the Bay of Chaleurs, [illegible] the Crown Rivers now open to public sale, and so mentioned in the accompanying advertisement. In addition there are many other bay, cove and inlet stations along those extensive coasts, but which are adapted chiefly to sedentary *Net-Fishing for Salmon and Trout.* The immediate expiry of the lease of that vast territory commonly known as "The King's Posts," opens up to public competition numerous valuable Coast Fisheries (such as Tadousac, Seven Islands, &c.) besides many famous Salmon Rivers and Sea-Trout Streams, and renders disposable certain commodious Building Establishments long occupied as Fur Trading Posts, by the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company, at the mouths of the most important of these fine rivers.

The following Rivers discharge into River St. Lawrence:

The River ESQUIMAUX—Fine Salmon river. Formerly yielding 32,500 Salmon each season.
The River CORNEWETCHECHE—Neighboring stream. Contains steady run of Salmon.
The River STE. AUGUSTINE—Well supplied with Salmon.
The River SHEEP BAY—Considerable size. Good Salmon-fishery station.
The River LITTLE MECATINA—Discharges large body of water by several channels. Fine Salmon river.
The River NETAGAMU—Large, deep stream. High Falls inside. Swarms of trout. Salmon ascending as only to the Falls.
The River NAPETEPEPE—Empties into spacious bay. Abounds with Salmon.
The River NATASHQUAN—Celebrated for its Salmon-fishery.
The River COACOACHO—Discharges into fine basin. Good Salmon River.
The River ROMAINE—Large, but shallow. [illegible] is remarkable for a rare, beautiful, and [illegible] quality of silvery River Trout.
The River MUSQUARRO—Bold, rapid river. Affords fine Salmon fishing with fly. Good net-fishery station.
The River ESQUANIKA—Salmon abundant—deep rapids impeding their ascent. Fishery in bay.
The River GT. NATASHQUAN—[illegible] stream. [illegible] of finest kind, and numerous.
The River AGWANUS—Large stream. Good Salmon fishery location. (Northeast bound of "Lordship of Mingan.")
The River [illegible]—Tolerable size. Fair fishery.
The River MINGAN—Excellent net and fly fishing for Salmon. Pools always hold a heavy run of large fish.
The River MANITOU—Branch of the Mingan, equally good and well known.
The River ST. JOHN—Very large stream. Splendid Salmon fishery.
The River MAGPIE—Tolerably good fishery for Salmon. Rapid little river.
The River SAW BILL—Considerable stream. Chiefly net fishery.
The River MARTIN—Large—obstructed by perpendicular fall. At its mouth both Salmon and Trout [illegible].
The River MOISIE—Noted for numbers of weighty Salmon. Extensive and lucrative net-fishery. Fine fly-fishing.
The River STE. MARGUERITE (en bas)—Excellent river for Salmon and Trout.
The River PENTECOST—Full, swift stream, much frequented by Salmon. Stationary fisheries at the mouth.
The River TRINITY (Bay)—Favorite river. Salmon and Trout fishing for net and rod.
The River GODBOUT—Fine Salmon river, widely known as such. The net-fishery in its tide-water and adjacent bay is very productive.
The River ENGLISH—Empties into a deep cove. Salmon fishery. Plenty of Trout.
The River BERSIMIS—Immense stream, and has many tributaries. Scenery interesting. Abounds with large-sized Salmon. They do not affect the fly except on the waters of its branches.
The River NIPIMEWECAW'NAN—Tributary of Bersimis. Large, like stream. Falls 9 miles inside. Requisite fly-fishing.
The River JEREMIE—Small. Trout only. Fur-trading post, chiefly.
The River COLOMBIER—Good Salmon fishery.
The River PLOVER—Good Salmon fishery.
The River BLANCHE—Good Salmon fishery.
The River LAVAL—Picturesque and wild river, alternating with gentle rapids and deep narrow pools. Besides valuable net-fishery, it affords abundant Salmon and Trout fishing.
The River SAULT AU COCHON—Steep falls hinder ascent of Salmon. Famous for Trout-fishing along the estuary border.
The River PORTNEUF—Pleasant stream to fish with fly. Up to the first falls swarms with trout. For several miles higher up is frequented by Salmon. Net-fishery station along the tide-way.
The River GRAND ESCOUMAINS—Once famous for Salmon. Mill-dam has now an artificial fishway. [illegible] for Salmon in bay.
The River G. BERGERONNE—Good Trout stream.
The River L. BERGERONNE—Fair Salmon and Trout river. (Both the Bergeronnes Rivers are within [illegible] of Saguenay and Tadousac.)

The following Rivers discharge into the Saguenay:

The River STE. MARGUERITE, (en haut)—Large branches of River Saguenay. Fine Salmon fishing for both net and fly. Trout abundant.
The River L. SAGUENAY—Considerable stream, affording tolerable rod and good net fishing. Mill-dam inside, not in use.
The River ST. JOHNS, (en haut)—Do.
The River BLACK, or SALMON—Formerly good fishery.

The following Rivers discharge into River St. Lawrence.

The River MURRAY—Flows down beautiful valley. Yields Salmon.
The River DU GOUFFRE—Much deteriorated.
The River STE. ANNE—Pretty river, and latterly has afforded fair Salmon fishing just below the chute.
The River MONTMORENCI—Cataract at mouth. The upper water swarms with (river) Trout.
The River JACQUES CARTIER—Excellent Salmon stream.
The River DU SUD—Promises to become again a good Salmon river. Mill-dam and fishway.
The River OUELLE—Well stocked with Salmon. Mill-dam broken up.
The River G. METIS—Large stream. Has dam.
The River MATANNE—Fine Salmon river. Dam, and Salmon pass in course of erection.
The River STE. ANNE—Formerly good. Now few Salmon taken. Mill-dam across.
The River MOUNT LOUIS—Important stream. More noted of recent seasons for sea Trout than Salmon.
The River MAGDELAINE—Salmon river, clear.
The River DARTMOUTH—First-class stream, flowing into Gaspe Basin. Abounds with Salmon.
The River YORK—First-class stream, flowing into Gaspe Basin. Abounds with Salmon.
The River ST. JOHNS, (du sud,)—First-class stream, flowing into Gaspe Basin. Abounds with Salmon.
The River GRAND—Fine Salmon fishery. Mill above.

The following flow into B. Chaleurs:

The River G. PABOS—Salmon fishery. Superior station.
The River G. BONAVENTURE—Large and valuable stream. Many tributaries. Abounding with Salmon.
The River CASCAPEDIAC—Both the little and great Cascapediacs yield high numbers of Salmon.
The River NOUVELLE—Good Salmon fishery in bay.
The River MATAPEDIAC—Considerable magnitude, and abounds with Salmon.
The River RESTIGOUCHE—Noble river. Has fine tributary streams. Salmon frequent it in large numbers, and of heavy weight. Head of Bay Chaleurs.
The River PATAPEDIAC—Branch of Restigouche. Salmon ascend it about forty miles.
The River METSOUCHE—Feeder of Restigouche. Salmon river.

ADDENDA.

Nearly all the Rivers described in the foregoing Schedule are tidal streams, and most of them have stationary Salmon and Trout fisheries within the boundaries of and at bays, coves and inlets on either sides. Those lying on the north shore of the St. Lawrence descend out of a wild, rocky and mountainous country.

Most of these streams, with their numerous tributaries, and the large lakes at the head of each branch, possess every variety of River and Lake adapted to the breeding of fish.

Where there are mill-dams, it is specially so noted. None elsewhere.

The names of certain Rivers at present advertised for sale are printed in italics.

The True Salmon (*Salmo Salar*,) and the Tide Trout (*Salmo Trutta Marina*,) are herein mentioned.

The Grand Trunk Railway, now in operation to St. Thomas, will be opened next Autumn to River du Loup, 110 miles below Quebec. Passenger steamboats ply between Quebec and the Saguenay.

SYNOPSIS OF THE LAWS AND BY-LAWS NOW IN FORCE IN LOWER CANADA, HAVING ESPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE PRESERVATION AND REGULATION OF SALMON AND TROUT FISHERIES.

Act 22 Vic., cap. 86.

SECTION 4. The Governor in Council to grant special Fishing Leases and Licenses; and make all needful or expedient regulations for management and disposal of Fisheries.

SECTION 5. A General Superintendent and Local Overseers to be appointed, and paid by the Government, for each Province.

SECTION 6. The Government may set apart any waters for natural or artificial propagation of Salmon and Trout.

SECTION 24. The open season for Salmon fishery limited betwixt 1st March and 1st August. Fly surface fishing extended to 1st September. Exception in procuring spawn for scientific purposes.

SECTION 25. Spawning pools of Salmon protected against all fishing.

SECTION 26. Nets and fishing apparatus shall not obstruct the main channel or course of any river; and such channel or course shall be at least one-third of the whole breadth of a river.

SECTION 27. Owners of dams must attach fishways thereto.

SECTION 28. All parties concerned in breach of 24th Section become liable to fine or imprisonment.

SECTION 29. The meshes of Salmon nets must measure five inches in extension from knot to knot.

SECTION 30. Trout fishing illegal between Oct. 20 and Feb. 1.

SECTION 32. Netting for Trout in any Lake or Stream prohibited, except upon the River St. Lawrence.

SECTION 36. Purchase, sale, or possession, during prohibited seasons, of any Salmon or Trout, made a punishable offence.

REGULATIONS UNDER ORDER IN COUNCIL.

By-Law A.—Parties forbidden to occupy Salmon or Sea Trout fishery stations without Lease or License from the Crown.

By-Law B.—The use of nets confined to the brackish waters within the estuary tide-way; and forbidden upon the fresh water stream above, excepting of tide.

By-Law C.—All nets, &c., to be set no less than 200 yards apart.

By-Law E.—No net or fishing whatever allowed over limits covered by exclusive Leases or Licenses from the Crown, except by express consent of Lessees or Renters.

By-Law F.—Prohibits capture of Salmon or Sea Trout by torchlight, and with leister or spear.

By-Law H.—The receipt, gift, purchase, sale and possession of speared Salmon or Trout declared illegal.

By-Law J.—No mill rubbish to be deposited in any Salmon or Sea-Trout river.

Appropriate penalties of fine or imprisonment, with forfeiture of materials and fish, are provided by law for the contravention of the several preceding Sections and By-Laws.

Also, effective and summary modes of proceeding are laid down for recovery of the same.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT, (Fisheries.)
TORONTO, Dec., 1858.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 38 miles of superior quality, large size, Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars, inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 13 Wall-st.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—BULLARD'S LOW-pressure Ventilating Steam Heater, suited to all kinds of buildings, cheap and simple of construction, economical of fuel, safe beyond any contingency, and therefore the only steam heater before the public adapted to general use. Can be seen in operation at BOYNTON'S Warming and Ventilating establishment, No. 234 Canal-st., sixty feet east of Broadway.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning,—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Loan of a Lover.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Merchant of Venice.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Macbeth—Good for Nothing.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Aladdin—Eva—Beauty and the Beast.

BOWERY THEATRE—Aladdin—Sharpshooter—Lottery Ticket.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Sands, Nathan's & Co.'s Troupe of Acrobats, French and German Artists.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—[illegible] Juvenile Ballet and Pantomime Troupe.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Panorama of Jerusalem.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Panorama of the Rocky Mountains.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas ....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail ....5½ P. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad ....5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail ....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad ......5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat ....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Kangaroo*, hence for Liverpool to-day, Jan. 1, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ A. M.

☞ The TIMES will be published on Monday morning as usual. Advertisements intended for that issue may be left at the office on the evening preceding.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A dispatch was telegraphed from Augusta, Ga., yesterday, and appeared in the evening papers, stating that forty persons had been killed and drowned in consequence of a train running off the track on the railroad between Columbus and Macon, the accident being caused by the washing of the track by the late heavy rains. Subsequent dispatches prove the accident to have been not quite so bad as at first represented, though resulting in a terrible loss of life. There were two accidents on the road yesterday—one to the train from Macon to Columbus, by which a fireman and wood-passer were killed, but no passengers were injured, and the other to the train from Columbus to Macon, by which the engineer, fireman, wood-passer and conductor were killed, and a number of the passengers—how many is not yet rightly known—were drowned. The last accident was caused by the washing of the road, as announced in the first dispatch. We publish elsewhere the names of such as are so far known to have been drowned, together with those known to have been saved. It is believed there were about thirty persons on the train.

By the arrival of the United States mail steamship *Fulton* at Halifax, yesterday afternoon, which port she was forced to make for a supply of coal, we have four days' later news from Europe. The Commercial advices are interesting. The London Money Market was very easy—there being a good supply, at two per cent. The applications at the Bank were rather numerous. The sales of Cotton were very heavy, and there was a general tendency to a rise on all qualities. Breadstuffs and Provisions, however, still continued very dull. The most important political intelligence by this arrival, is the announcement that Lord NAPIER is to be succeeded at Washington by Lord ABERCROMBIE. The Russian nobility have expressed an unwillingness to emancipate their serfs, in accordance with the wishes of the Emperor, without full indemnification. The officers and soldiers captured by the Riff Pirates, have been given up to Spain by the Emperor of Morocco, without any conditions. Additional news from India states that Fort Simree, in Oude, was taken by the English on the 8th of November, with the loss of only two killed and four wounded. Several of the Rebel leaders are represented to have given themselves up to the Government. There is nothing of special interest from other quarters.

Up to 12 o'clock last night, nothing had been seen of the Royal Mail steamship *America*, now overdue at Halifax with news three days later than that brought by the *Fulton*.

The rumor which came from Panama by the last steamer, to the effect that the Walker "emigrants" intended landing at Omoa, is believed in Washington to be true. Omoa, however, is not in Nicaragua, but in Honduras, situated at the head of Honduras Bay, and has a good harbor, which is believed to be wholly unguarded. From this point there is a fine road across the whole country leading directly to the Bay of Fonseca, on the Pacific, in the immediate neighborhood of Leon, in Nicaragua, where are to be found the greatest number of those natives who sympathize with WALKER and his followers.

Mr. DODGE, our Minister at Madrid, has succeeded in inducing the Spanish Government to release the first and second mates of the ship *Waverley*, of Boston, who were condemned to ten years' imprisonment for their participation in the suppression of the mutiny on board the ship at Manila, some time since.

The California Overland Mail, with advices to the 3d inst. from San Francisco, which have been anticipated *via* the Tehuantepec route, and by the steamer at this port, arrived at St. Louis on Thursday night. The late warm weather had caused the disappearance of nearly all the snow and ice along the Overland route. One of the mail stations had been robbed by the Indians, who had driven off the entire stock of mules. The reports from the Gila River mining region still continue favorable.

We have from New-Orleans a reiteration of the report that a number of Americans are now in Cuba, having "emigrated" from the former place to aid in the revolutionary movements which are asserted to be on foot in the "ever-faithful isle."

Governor KING, on his retirement from office, is to receive the compliment of a public dinner at Albany, given by a large number of prominent citizens of the State, embracing all parties, as a token of their esteem.

The United States sloop-of-war *Vandalia* was at Tahiti on the 10th of September, having on board the sailors, 35 in number, formerly belonging to the clipper-ship *Wild Wave*, which was wrecked on Oino Reef, in the South Pacific, on the 4th of March last. The *Vandalia* was to leave with the men immediately for an American port.

The building occupied by the Detroit *Daily Tribune* Establishment at Detroit, Mich., was totally destroyed, together with its contents, yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $25,000, on which there is an insurance of $20,000. The publication of the paper will be continued as usual.

The list of marine losses reported for the closing month of the year foots up $2,086,700, including total losses, and partial damage to vessels and cargoes. The list embraces disasters to foreign, as well as to American vessels. The estimates, of course, are not presumed to be accurate in every case, but they are intended as a proximate statement of the aggregate losses for the month.

The promise of sleighing on New-Year's Day was cruelly defeated, yesterday, by a pouring rain storm, which continued up to a late hour at night and rendered the streets more slushy and sloppy than they have been in before in many months. The fog was so dense during the greater part of the day that there were no arrivals from sea, and the navigation of the Sound was entirely suspended. The Eastern boats did not leave in the afternoon, greatly to the disappointment of a considerable number of Members of Congress and others, who were on their way to New-England to spend New-Year. Notwithstanding the rain, however, a very large number of gentlemen called upon Mr. DOUGLAS, at the City Hall, where he received his friends, at the invitation of the Common Council.

Before the Board of Aldermen yesterday, a statement signed by the Comptroller and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund with regard to the sale of iron saved from the Crystal Palace fire, was submitted and referred; $36,115 65 was realized from the sale. The Board agreed to extend the hospitalities of the city to Senator SAM HOUSTON. Resolutions complimentary to the President, Clerk, and [illegible] of the Board were passed and the Board adjourned *sine die*.

The Board of Councilmen, of 1858, closed its labors yesterday afternoon. On motion, the resolution rescinding the resolution authorizing the City Inspector to make a contract with Messrs. FORBES, HOLBROOK & WATERBURY to clean the streets of the City for five years at $315,000 per annum, was concurred in. The ordinances reorganizing the City Inspector's Department, and regulating the Finance Department were also concurred in, as was a resolution directing the opening of Beekman-street across the Park. The Mayor sent in a veto against extending the area of the Central Park. After the passage of the usual complimentary resolutions, the Board adjourned *sine die*.

CANCEMI, the murderer of Policeman ANDERSON, was yesterday sentenced to State Prison for life by Judge INGRAHAM, of the Supreme Court. Mr. ASHMEAD, the Counsel of CANCEMI, requested permission to read a defence of the course of himself and his associate, Mr. BLANKMAN, but this was objected to by the District-Attorney and the Court. In reply to the question why sentence should not be passed upon him, Mr. BLANKMAN read the same statement of the prisoner, in explanation of the circumstances of the murder which led to his arrest, that he had made before.

The inquest held yesterday, on the body of a woman found dead in the tenant house No. 7 Mulberry-street, reveals a sad history. The deceased is said to be the widow of a late officer in the United States Army, who cut his throat in a mad house. One of her brothers is reported to be a member elect to the present State Legislature. A year ago, she lived in elegant style at the Metropolitan Hotel, but became intemperate and died of delirium tremens. So strong was her appetite for intoxicating drinks, that she parted with all her garments, even to the chemise on her person, to gratify her insatiate thirst.

The General Markets yesterday closed steadily for Cotton, of which 1,200 bales were sold. A speculative inquiry prevailed for Flour at uniform rates. Grain, Provisions, Groceries, and most other commodities were rather quiet. In our General Market Report, will be found full particulars of sales, stock statements, and a comparison of the prices for the leading articles, Dec. 31, 1858 and 1857.

1858 and 1859.

In New York, at least, the year 1858 may be metaphorically said to have "died in a ditch." Its last breath in the Metropolis was rendered up upon pavements draggled with mud and slosh, in the midst of a dreary drizzle of chilly rain. So sloppy an ending seems almost to make the year itself disreputable, and to give a special zest to the greetings with which the young heir will this day be welcomed. He may begin, indeed, no better than his predecessor has ended; but twelve months of hope are before him, and to many of the millions upon whom his first light falls to-day, he may prove *at last a Happy New Year.*

For all the forlornness of its "taking off," however, the year 1858 deserves the credit of *having conjured away some of the most serious troubles and dangers of its original inheritance.* The financial crisis of 1857, which *threatened to paralyze the whole enterprise of this country, and to disturb the trade of the world for a long time to come, has become almost a matter of history in the last twelve months.* The revival of the manufacturing interests in various parts of the United States has already asserted itself in a new clamor for protection. The time has long gone by in which any productive industry in this country needed the "protection" of a tax on imports as a stimulus to its development, though the time probably will never come in which manufacturers of every kind, and of all countries, will cease to cry out for such taxes most loudly in the day of their greatest prosperity. The spindles of New-England are flying again so fast that Boston finds it worth while to devise subtle contrivances for keeping their produce to herself; and the iron-masters of Pennsylvania feel themselves equal to supplying a whole continent with railways of the finest quality, and at the fairest price. With the return of activity in the busy centres of our population, a fresh impulse has been given to the interests of agriculture and of our inland trade, both of which are profiting also by the renewed demand for our staples of export, caused by the prompt recovery of Europe from the temporary prostration of 1857. Capital, which was frightened back a year ago upon its citadels, is venturing out again along the veins of the body politic; and the spirit of enterprise begins to revive with the conviction that so many of the perils of the immediate Past have been safely evaded, and in the presence of the magnificent Future opened to the speculative intellect of the race by the gradual triumphs in all quarters of the globe, of the grand commercial policy of the age.

The heathen Empires of the East, those cradles of the oldest at once and the most opulent traffic of the world, have been brought face to face with Christendom by the diplomacy and the arms of 1858. That year will be marked in history as the era of the great modern Crusades, in which Religion followed the flag of Commerce, as in the Crusades of the olden time Commerce had followed the flag of Religion. The Knights who won and lost the Holy Places, five hundred years ago, left the empire of the East to the disciples of MAHOMET. In striving to win Jerusalem for the Cross, they surrendered Constantinople to the Crescent. Venice and Genoa, Augsburg and Amsterdam, the great marts of the trade of Europe, with Asia and the Levant, reaped the most abiding fruits of the pious enthusiasm which had emptied the castles and the villages of the West upon the Oriental world. The story of the modern Crusade will be written in another sense. It was in the name of the commercial community of mankind that the Envoys of England and France, of Russia and the United States, passed the sacred barriers of an immemorial prescription, and wrung from the rulers of China and Japan the concession of rights which made a way for the truths of Christianity into the innermost heart of mighty and mysterious Asia.

The year 1858 has seen India emerge from the fiery ordeal of the most fearful military mutiny recorded in the annals of mankind, no longer a commercial dependency, but an imperial colony of Britain, committed to the fortunes and thrown open to the enterprises of the most adventurous of races. France and Spain in the same year have advanced upon the South-Eastern frontiers of Asia, seeking to establish there some balance to the overwhelming influence of England in the East, and to revive the dreams of Oriental dominion which vanished with the ruin of Dupleix and the downfall of the Spanish monarch.

The great events which mark the calendar of the departed year in the East, have lent renewed energy to the efforts making, for many years past in Europe, to emulate the rule of the Pharoahs, and link the Mediterranean with the Red Sea by a canalization of the Isthmus of Suez. Those efforts have been so far successful that we are to date from 1858 the serious commencement of this colossal undertaking. Forty millions of dollars have been subscribed to the capital stock of the Company which has taken the work in charge, and the diplomatic opposition of England to a scheme which threatens her control of the route to India has been set aside by the firmness of the Emperor NAPOLEON III., and the public spirit of the rulers of Southern Europe. Meanwhile the network of the European railway system has been steadily extended, and the commercial marine of the chief European powers has recovered the elasticity of progress it possessed before the disorder of 1857.

On our own side of the Atlantic the spirit of change has not been idle. A new British colony has sprung up upon the Pacific coast; and our neighbors of Canada and the Provinces are equally engaged in consolidating the elements of their great and growing prosperity. The union of the two worlds by telegraph has been demonstrated to be no splendid vision, but a practicable question of time and money only. A foreign company of French origin proposes to join the Atlantic with the Pacific by an American version of the Suez Canal in the Isthmus of Darien; and Pacific Railway projects gather upon us, prefiguring at no distant day the reality of a Pacific Railway itself.

To the year 1858, then, both commerce and civilization owe an enduring tribute of gratitude. It must be forever associated with the dawning of vast developments in the industrial progress of our race. That dawning, however, stands for the present obscured by many clouds of political trouble. It is true that some of the gravest political questions which lowered upon our horizon in January, 1858, have now been resolved. The difficulties in Central America have been left to be adjusted in a spirit of mutual confidence by the Governments of England, France and the United States; and if the forms of the "Monroe doctrine," as preached by Mr. CASS and other Spurgeons of the political pulpit, have been sacrificed, the substance of the Monroe doctrine is in a fair way of being secured to us by the simple expedients of honesty and plain-dealing, forced upon the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN through the frailty of its chief. The Utah question has not, indeed, been settled, but it has been left to decompose, and seems likely to settle itself by a final though disgusting process. England has made her peace with us on that seemingly eternal question, the "Right of Search;" and Kansas exists as a seed of strife only in the messages of the President.

But the disorganization of Mexico menaces our temporizing Government with the near and imperious necessity of a resolute policy. Our relations with Europe are disturbed by the obstinacy of the President in clinging to the most vexatious means of attempting the arrangement with Spain of a matter delicate as it is difficult of settlement. Imbecility in the execution of our laws has invited a grave domestic peril in the form of organized attempts at the revival of the Slave-trade. In all these things there is "miching mallecho, which means mischief."

Nor is the sky clear abroad. Europe is armed to the teeth; and the sovereign of the first military nation of the world has assumed an attitude towards one at least of the great Powers, which makes the outbreak of war a probable contingency upon any one of a hundred steps which France or Austria may at any moment feel herself constrained to take.

This uncertainty of the political atmosphere must materially delay the natural movement of enterprise on both sides of the water. In America, we may wisely employ this twilight season of expectation in strengthening the foundations on which our prosperity rests and the machinery by which it moves.

We have in our railways, our rivers, our lakes and our canals, a complete system of internal communication to refit and improve. Extravagance, whether of expenditure or of economy—for it is hard to say which kind of extravagance has done us most injury—and a reckless disregard of responsibility have been the crying causes of the heaviest disasters we have known in the past. A nation of busy men as we are, we have done our business more carelessly and more ignorantly than any people in the world. 1858 has given us leisure to learn this wholesome truth. Let 1859 see us apply ourselves to a thorough reform. Let it also see the beginning of a new system of political action—a passing away of the old party tricks and objects—the founding of new organizations in the interest of principles rather than of men, of patriotism not of faction, and we may safely await the unfolding of the purposes which Providence has reserved for the twelvemonth now before us.

The Wanderer and its Cruise.

Not only by newspaper report, which is much better authority than is currently believed, but by the evidence adduced at the official investigation now proceeding in Savannah, certain facts touching the *Wanderer*, and its negro adventure, appear to be ascertained. It is quite possible they will fail of satisfactory demonstration before a jury, or rather, it is probable no jury will be found to render a verdict of guilty, let the evidence be what it will. Yet the following statement is perhaps as near the truth as we are apt to get, as the world goes; and may serve for a historical if not for a judicial record of a very extraordinary case.

The *Wanderer*, a pleasure-yacht, cleared from New-York the middle of last June, under the command of Col. WILLIAM C. CORRIE, her owner. Previous to her departure the vessel was seized by the authorities of the United States as an intended slaver. Suspicion was excited by the fact that the lighter which departed in company with the yacht, to supply it with provisions and stores, had enough of them to fill two vessels like the *Wanderer*, and to furnish a ship of the largest burthen and most numerous crew, for a year at least. After a cursory investigation, the officials seem to have satisfied themselves that the project of the voyage was perfectly innocent. Col. CORRIE assured them solemnly, as he did every inquirer, that his sole object was to visit extensive plantations belonging to himself in the island of Trinidad; and so the grasp of the law was relaxed. No further information in regard to the vessel offered itself until some three weeks since. The negative fact alone appeared that the vessel did *not* visit Trinidad at any time subsequent to its departure; nor did it seek any of the usual resorts of the pleasure voyager in the Summer months. It was spoken nowhere, where it might have been looked for; but since its reappearance, its officers admit that they had been where they certainly could not have gone for pleasure—to the equatorial Coast of Africa, where, in an amateur fashion, they had enjoyed the luxury of a six months' broil. Three weeks ago, we repeat, the *Wanderer* was announced in the Savannah River; and it was simultaneously discovered that a large number of native Africans had been landed on an island of the same stream. They could not have been brought thither in so small a craft as the yacht; those connected with the vessel strenuously repudiated the idea of any connection with the blacks; and for a moment there was a disposition to regard the whole transaction as a *canard*. But the blacks were found to be indubitably there and thereabouts. Unintelligible Guinea negroes were picked up, as stragglers of the main body; the main body was actually seen by several curious observers; there was no longer an excuse for withholding investigation. The following points are already brought within the range of credibility, either by those engaged upon the yacht, or in the legal inquiry at Savannah, or by the common notoriety of the neighborhood:

1. The *Wanderer* was the tender of some larger vessel, which evaded suspicion by the absence of the abundant stores necessary to the traffic; stores which the *Wanderer* supplied.

2. The *Wanderer* was employed on the coast of Africa in conveying the negroes from the shore to the deck of the trader.

3. On the return voyage, its *rôle* was to draw attention from its associate, by the affectation of that salutary coyness, which is the prescriptive indication of the suspected slaver.

4. At the termination of the voyage, the trader anchored off the river at some point aside from public observation, and the *Wanderer* officiated in conveying the blacks to Jekyl Island.

5. Many of the negroes have already been sold. Others have been removed into Edgefield District, South Carolina, where they are offered for sale; and others have been carried southward through Georgia and Alabama, with a view probably to sale on the sugar plantations of Louisiana.

6. As the gross receipts of 300 negroes at an average price of $700, is $210,000, the enterprise, it is agreeable to know, must have been highly profitable—enough so to insure further ventures of the same promising order.

These points constitute what would seem to be a tolerably perfect brief for the prosecution. The officers, passengers and crew of the *Wanderer*, are known, and are accessible to process. Witnesses to the landing and presence of the Africans on Jekyl's Island have been found in any number. The case of the Government appears to be complete. And with regard to the probabilities of the trial, as dependent on the state of public sentiment in Georgia, and in the South generally, there should seem to be no apology for doubt. The Press is practically a unit in denouncing the business, and invoking the execution of the laws. Even the local journals of South Carolina, in the vicinage where the negroes are quartered, clamor for the penalties. The Savannah papers are eloquent in condemnation. But we cannot forget a fact so recent as the refusal of a South Carolina jury to indict the *Echo* crew, so unmistakably guilty of a crime, to which a hundred wretched victims were sacrificed; and the fact is not one to encourage any very sanguine feeling as to the upshot of the *Wanderer* investigation.

And should it result as we fear, there will be another result, which we may as well face at once. The whole legislation of the Federal Government for the repression of the Slave-trade will be a dead letter. Our precautionary watch over departing vessels, suspected of being slave-traders; our squadrons upon the coast of Africa; our laws defining the slaver to be a pirate, and subject to the penalties of that formidable crime; our judicial machinery for applying these laws to practice; all prove miserably inefficient, opposing no mentionable bar to the indefinite revival of the traffic. And it is not alone in the South, where the secret partialities of the people may be supposed to side with the adventurer who brings to their doors that inestimable boon, cheap labor, that the worthlessness of the legal prohibitions has been displayed. These traders sail boldly from our own port on their bad business. Their preparations are made under the very eye of the Federal officials. Yet year after year fleets depart unmolested; and if occasionally one vessel be detained and a score of culprits are captured, they have in no case suffered the vengeance of the law. It is incontestibly true that our Anti-Slave-trade laws are without penalties; and a code of that description is an invitation to guilt. If, therefore, the *Wanderer* investigation is to have the same event as that of the *Echo*, we submit the propriety of either abolishing all legislation on the subject, or of legislating new safeguards, strengthening the preventive squadron, and by such provisions as Congressional wisdom and inquiry may suggest, lending practical energy to the machinery of prosecution. The alternative of this course, must be an invitation to England to aid our impotence by resuming the right of search.

The Fillibusters and Tombigbee.

The "resolutions" of the Nicaragua meeting held at Tombigbee in Alabama, which we reported in yesterday's TIMES, though fully up to the average of Southern political effusions, are unfortunately rather *malapropos*. Many of their allusions are exceedingly unfortunate, and must prove very offensive to our venerable Chief Magistrate. We understand and enter into the spirit of the denunciation of the imbecility and decrepitude of the Spanish American Republics, and quite sympathize with the desire expressed in the resolutions for a safe and short route across the Isthmus to Panama; but then there are a great many things of this sort which it is unbecoming for some people to talk of under some circumstances, while highly commendable in the mouths of other people under other circumstances. An invective against burglary is quite proper when delivered by a criminal judge, but coming from a member of the "Dead Rabbit" fraternity, it would be, to say the least, a little out of place. In like manner, capital punishment by means of hanging may form a very appropriate topic for a discussion between two philanthropists or political reformers, but he must be an unmannerly brute who would insist on ventilating it in the presence of a man whose father had suffered execution at the hands of the Sheriff. All literary compositions demand from their authors the most careful attention to the little incidents of time, place and persons. The want of this attention begets that most damaging of all faults—"indiscretion"—a fault which has often constituted the only difference between a speech which has shaken an empire to its foundation, and another which has only set a whole nation "in a roar."

It is just this fault which most mars the document drawn up by the Tombigbee publicists. It is eminently inopportune as to time, and if intended, as we presume it is, for the perusal mainly of Southerners, is exceedingly inopportune as to persons. The broad proposition laid down in the third resolution, "that a people who can neither discharge the duties, nor exact the rights of nationality, forfeits the claim to be regarded as one of the family of nations," though directed specially against the Republics of Central America, is capable just now of most disagreeable application to a republic nearer home. We believe that ability to enforce its own laws, has always been regarded as even a more accurate test of the existence of a government, than even ability to discharge the duties and exact the rights of nationality. When these very laws have been formed for the express purpose of discharging the said duties, their unpunished breach is of course still more unfortunate. We believe one of the duties we owe to foreign nations, is the prevention of armed organizations within our borders for the invasion of their territory; or if we allow them to be formed, it is at least our business to see that they do not reach their destination. This is about as simple and as mild a condition of membership "of the family of nations," as any people could be asked to submit to; but, horrible to relate, just at this moment the United States of America does not fulfil it. If the Tombigbee resolution be true, our own Republic is in a bad way. We cannot get out of the dilemma, by alleging that this obligation to see that private citizens let other governments alone, depends for its force upon the internal condition of the country which our fillibusters propose to harry. No such doctrine as this was ever heard of, unless it has been recently incorporated in the code of international law by some academy of jurists on the banks of the Tombigbee. If it were recognized, three-fourths of the world would become a prey to the Walkers and Tituses. Nicaragua and Costa Rica are not the only countries which are ruined by misgovernment and ravaged by brigands. Inability to preserve internal order may be a reason for the interference of foreign governments; but nobody out of those centres of political light, the Southern States of the Union, ever heard of its being a reason for permitting the armed interference of foreign banditti. Mississippi did not pay her debts, which is certainly a National obligation, but think of a convention of her creditors gravely recommending that she should be laid waste by Camanches, or conquered by an adventurer from some State whose stock was at par. We are at this moment utterly unable, if President BUCHANAN is to be believed, to hinder any body of reckless men, however small and contemptible in numbers and in character, from leaving our shores for an unlawful purpose. We are moreover unable to prevent the revival of a trade by our own citizens on our own coast, which our own statutes declare to be piracy. Surely, in the teeth of these facts, it is at least unmannerly to reproach the Spanish American Republics with not maintaining order amongst their "mongrel population." If these things are done amongst "white folks," is it not worse than pharisaical to profess horror at their occurrence amongst "greasers."

If the Tombigbee sages have the least desire in the world to know what it is that brings States to the unhappy condition in which the Spanish American Republics find themselves—what it is which has dragged the greatest nations the world ever saw from freedom into anarchy, and from anarchy has rendered them a prey to despotism or foreign conquest—we think we can enlighten them. It has been the nullification of the laws by traitors, knaves and adventurers; it has been the refusal of ambitious scoundrels to submit to the will of the majority; the ready resort of desperate men to armed resistance; the connivance of whole districts at schemes which brought the Government into contempt, and made its officials a laughing-stock; the general preference of individual profit, of immediate private gains, to the glory and welfare of the nation; it has been utter indifference to the future, intense absorption in the selfish ends and aims of the present on the part of men of mark and influence. Wherever in the history of a country, these have appeared amongst the signs of the times, the end becomes as predictable as the fate of an army in retreat, in which discipline is at an end, and each undertakes care of himself. They have heralded the downfall of Greece, and of Rome, and of Poland, and of republican Italy. We have seen them in our own day precede the Second of December in Paris, and the "revolutions" of all the South American Republics. Will the Tombigbee politicians not favor us with a second series of resolutions upon the "dangers in a free country of resistance to and evasion of the laws by large bodies of the citizens?" If they will only undertake the task, we think we may promise the public a luminous paper.

A STILL FURTHER EXTENSION OF THE HOSPITALITIES OF THE CITY.—The Board of Aldermen yesterday afternoon, just before adjourning *sine die*, resolved to extend the hospitalities of the City to Senator HOUSTON, of Texas, after the manner in which the hospitalities were extended to Mr. Speaker ORR and Senator DOUGLAS. As there happens to be a considerable number of distinguished gentlemen now in the City, it will seem invidious to neglect any of them, who might be considered quite as well entitled to the compliment as anybody else. It would have been well, therefore, if the Aldermen had added to the resolution extending our civic hospitalities, whatever they may be, to all the gentlemen of distinction now among us. There can be no objection, by the way, to paying Gen. HOUSTON every kind of attentions, and as the veteran is about to retire from public life, and does not anticipate paying New-York another visit, the compliment of a public reception in the City Hall is not by any means misplaced.

New Year's Calls.

"Who is it in the Press that calls on" New Year's day? asked, or very nearly asked, WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE; and we believe we are not far wrong when we answer, "Nobody," since Editors have no time for such pleasures. Not the less, however, do we like the honest, hearty old custom of opening the New Year with a cheerful smile and a pleasant word to all one's friends, and especially to the ladies. There is an unselfishness about the custom which should be prized all the more, perhaps, because it comes but once a year. Everything is bright and gay on New Year's Day, even though it rain or snow or hail or sleet. The housemaid smiles on you as she opens the door; the mistress smiles on you when you enter the parlor; the young ladies smile on you when you wish them a Happy New Year, which you can't help doing from your heart; and the very fire, smirking in the corner of the grate, breaks into a broad grin as you sip your glass of Madeira before it on New Year's Day. And when you come away you feel so glad and amiable that you lose a minute or two, without minding it, while you fumble in your pockets for some small coin for the poor beggar woman with the child, who has no right to be unhappy on this day of all the year.

Especially do we admire the custom of visiting on New Year's Day, as it has been observed within the last few years. The *Herald* of yesterday stated that the day is made a "bacchanalian festival" in New York. We should be sorry to reassert anything on such authority; but we fear that among the classes with which the *Herald* is familiar there is some ground for this observation. To refined and educated society, however, the remark of the *Herald* does not apply. The occasion is marked by a certain conviviality, to be sure; but anything like excess is the exception rather than the rule. *The Herald also objects to the custom of "making calls" at New Year's*—which we have observed is a very common objection with persons whose circle of acquaintance is limited. We protest, however, against any such churlish dog-in-the-manger doctrine. Let everybody call on everybody to-day, and clasp his neighbor's hand with the good will which his heart should feel. Let old animosities be forgotten, and new ties be formed to bind old friendships, for the New Year's sake, which opens upon us fresh and vigorous and promising. Everything looks well for 1859. Business is rapidly reviving—we are at peace with all the world except poor little Paraguay—and it is not likely that that affair will ever come to much blood-letting. The poor are being cared for—and more than all, every day of 1859 will bring us nearer to the period when we shall have the chance of electing a real live President, blessed, as we hope, whoever he may be, with intelligence and nerve, and something like ability. We cordially rejoice at the advent of 1859, and decidedly approve of New Years' Calls. A Happy New Year to everybody.

Starvation in New-York.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 31.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your journal of this morning tells us of a woman found dead from starvation, her child with her—the by starving. On perusing it this question occurred to my mind, Do our charitable societies only exist to be called? Certainly no deserving, really poor being should starve. *Starved to death!!* Hey, Can it be, in this, aye, in this country—in this City?

CHARITY.

We fear that under any circumstances the fearful extremity which so justly arouses our correspondent's sorrowful indignation, must sometimes occur. There will be cases in which poverty will hide itself and die in dumb despair. But not only our benevolent societies, but our Police, should search the nooks and corners of the City and see that no such fearful spectacle as that of starvation in our midst occurs. The duties of the Police are not so arduous and engrossing as to render this addition to them a serious burden.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MORE LIGHT.—A close observer and exact calculator would probably be able to prove that the security of persons and property in cities from acts of violence, is in direct ratio with the amount of light in the streets. In daylight, and in nights luminous with moonlight, he would probably discover that few such crimes occur; or, if they occur, that the culprit rarely makes his escape. And he would proceed, by unmistakable inference, to the postulate we have stated. Nor is there the slightest reason to quarrel with his process. The practiced house-breaker or footpad knows—none better—that if there be light enough for the patrol to observe his movements, he can never be quite sure that he is unobserved; that if he stops the passenger, his features, if there be sufficient light, will not so impress themselves upon the memory of the frightened man as to furnish an inevitable clue to his detection; and that in case of discovery and pursuit, he stands but a poor chance of escape in well-lighted streets. The latter argument, indeed, is the secret of half the actual crime. The odds of escape and impunity in the obscurity of night are, as the police records show, so largely in favor of the offender, that he is quite authorized to leave that consideration out of the question. Of all ill-lighted cities in the world, New-York is perhaps the worst. Its gas-lamps, placed at twice the distance apart that is proper, appear to be the subject of perpetual experiment, how little gas can be used, short of utter extinction. The burners if once obstructed remain so incurably. The lamplighter, when he applies the match, is under some unaccountable compulsion to turn down the stop-cock. Such a blaze as a poor man would regard as too small to illuminate his narrow sleeping-room at home, is held sufficient to light the street for half a block. The result is, that the thief, the pickpocket, the highwayman, and the housebreaker, are emboldened in the practice of their daring business by the almost entire certainty of eluding the Police in the convenient darkness; and thus what is saved in the gas-bill goes to swell the annual catalogue of crime. Who is benefited by this economy? We do not pretend to single out the culprit, for whom is answerable for crime deserves that name of shame; but if the gas companies contract to light the streets, they should be compelled to do so, not merely to render darkness visible; or if it be the business of the City, let the Commissioner of Lamps do his duty, and call the army of lamplighters to account. In Brooklyn, the practice of street-lighting is no sham. To pass across the East River into New-York is to plunge into Egyptian darkness.

THE WEATHER.—The storm which began four days ago, in falling snow and a heavy blow from the northeast, changed yesterday to a pouring rain, and a gale from the eastward. The vessels which anchored in the Lower Bay, on Wednesday, continued at anchor yesterday, and there were no arrivals from sea. From Squan and Long Branch the telegraph reported the weather very thick, and blowing a gale on shore. A large number of pilot boats anchored in Gravesend Bay. The steamer *Bay State*, of the Fall River Line, which left on Thursday evening, proceeded only as far as Huntington, and then returned to the City, in consequence of the heavy weather in the Sound. The *Empire State*, which arrived at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, reports that there was never seen such a heavy sea in the Sound before. The arrangements of all the Sound steamers have been, for the time, interrupted. The boats of the other lines did not leave. Toward evening yesterday a dense fog set in, compelling the Peck-slip and South Tenth-street ferry boats to stop running. The passengers crossing the Fulton ferry required a large relay of cars to convey them to Williamsburgh. It is said that twenty extra cars were placed on the road to accommodate the diverted travel. The boats for Flushing also ceased their trips. About 8 o'clock the wind died away, and there were indications of its changing to the westward, greatly reviving the hopes for a clear and pleasant day for making New-Year's calls. But the streets, we fear, are in a hopeless condition of slush. The steamers bound East last evening were filled with passengers who intended to spend the holidays in Eastern cities; but the boats had not left their piers so late as 10 o'clock last night.

PRESENTATION TO ALDERMAN TUCKER.—After the final adjournment of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, the members gathered in a circle about the President and Alderman TUCKER, when the former, in a happy speech, presented to the latter, on behalf of the members of the Board, an ebony gold-headed cane worth about $50. The compliment was the more marked as coming from Democratic members to a Republican *confrere*, in token of their approbation of his services in the City Government of 1858. Mr. TUCKER made an appropriate response, expressing himself profoundly grateful for the testimonial of esteem, regretting that he had differed so often in questions of policy with other members of the Board, but asserting that, personally, he never had any difference with any one of his associates. The oldest member of the Board,—a member of five years' standing—Mr. TUCKER has only been absent on one occasion during all this period of time, and few who have watched his public course will hesitate to accord him the merit of having faithfully performed his duty. The cane bore the inscription, "Presented to WILLIAM TUCKER by his friends in the Board of Aldermen, 1858, as a token of esteem."

CONDITION OF THE STABBED IN THE CITY HOSPITAL.—There are six persons now lying at the City Hospital in a somewhat critical condition from recent stabs. Of these four are in charge of Dr. QUIMBY, and are all doing well. [illegible] and BRYANT are both not entirely out of danger, but are doing well. SMITH, the colored boy, is nearly cured, and will be discharged in a few days. CHARLES LA FORE, the Italian who was stabbed by his fellow-prisoner in the Tombs on Wednesday night, is in a very critical condition. He received eighteen stabs, the aggregate depth of which is three feet. Only three of these, however, are serious. Two of these are in the abdomen, and the other lays bare the femoral artery. He is very weak from loss of blood. The remaining two are in charge of Dr. SABORY, and one of these, Dr. DUNNE, is in a very critical condition. He has eleven wounds, ten of which are only slight. The remaining one is four inches deep, entering the chest a short distance below the armpit, and is very dangerous. There is considerable inflammation of the pleura, and suffusion of blood into the cavity of the chest. He was, last night, not expected to live to see the New-Year. The other person, ROBERT TAYLOR, is nearly cured.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Board of Supervisors met at 1 o'clock yesterday, for the last time in 1858. A large amount of routine business was transacted. The most prominent of the other business was a report and resolutions which were received and adopted, recommending the payment of the clerks employed by the Commissioners of Records. The storm having seriously injured the ceiling of the room of the Supervisors, Mr. KENNEDY directed an examination of the roof for the purpose of ascertaining what repairs are necessary. The ordinance creating a County Bureau in the Comptroller's office, as heretofore published, was called up. Mr. KENNEDY proposed to pay salaries as follows: Chief Clerk, $2,000; County Auditor, $1,800; Book-keeper, $1,750; Assistant Book-keeper, $1,600; Assistant Clerk, $800; Messenger, $600. The ordinance, with the salaries as named, was adopted. Before the adjournment, Mr. ELY offered a series of resolutions expressive of the high appreciation of the Board of the ability and integrity of Mr. STILLMAN, and of regret that he should leave the Board. Mr. STILLMAN returned thanks, and then the Board adjourned to the second Tuesday in January.

THE NEXT PRESIDING OFFICERS IN THE TWO BOARDS.—The election of Presidents in the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen will constitute an exciting feature in the proceedings of the first Common Council meeting for 1859. In the Board of Aldermen, there is a decided Democratic majority, and a Democrat will of course receive the nomination. We have not yet heard of any name put forward in connection with the office, but the selection will probably be made from those who have been members of the Board during the past year, and whose experience will make them fitted to occupy so important a post.

...ton. In the [illegible] and Opposition [illegible] a still contest for victory.

Charles G. Cornell is [illegible] Franklin J. Ottarson the [illegible] the post of honor. Mr. Cornell is a [illegible] and was [illegible] Councilman [illegible]. Mr. Ottarson is City Editor of the Tribune, and a Republican. He was a prominent member of the Board in 1857. Both are men of high respectability, and are fitted by experience and intelligence for the office in which their friends seek to place them.

Popular Preaching.—We learn that arrangements have been made whereby the Stanton-street Presbyterian Church, corner of Forsyth, (the Rev. Mr. Sanderson's,) will be open for preaching every Sabbath evening during the Winter and Spring months. The Rev. Dr. Skinner will preach on next Sabbath evening. As there is evidently a great desire on the part of a large portion of the community to attend public worship on Sabbath evening, and as many who go to the Academy of Music and other places do not find accommodation, the opening of this church, situated midway between the up-town and down-town churches, will afford an additional opportunity for hearing the Gospel. Dr. Davidson, of New-Brunswick; Dr. Green, of Princeton; Dr. Murray, of Elizabethtown; Drs. Smith, Hutton, Krebs, McElroy, and others have consented to preach.

Democratic Nomination for Congress in the Fourth District.—A Convention was held last evening at Tammany Hall to nominate a candidate in the Fourth Congressional District, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. John Kelly, who was chosen Sheriff in November last. The Tammany Democrats have wisely nominated the Hon. Thomas J. Barr, who is also supported by the "People's" and Republicans, and who was elected to Congress by the latter party in the same District for the term commencing on the 4th of March next. Mr. Barr will undoubtedly accept, and his election to the vacancy may be regarded as a foregone conclusion. The Tammany Party have learned by experience that there would be no chance for an opposition candidate in the Fourth District; for Mr. Barr, as the Anti-Tammany nominee, utterly distanced his Democratic rival last November. The election will take place on the 5th of January.

Watching out the Old Year.—At midnight, as we write, the bells of Trinity Church are ringing, in the stillness of the night, "the old year out and the new year in." As the hand rests upon the point of twelve there is a pause; the clock strikes; 1858 is past and gone; and now the year 1859 is ushered in with a jubilee of chimes. The bell-ringer seems to enjoy his solitary performance; he plays a number of fanciful airs; and, perhaps, is heartily denounced by impatient souls who are kept awake by the midnight music. In the Methodist churches, according to invariable custom, there is service until 12 o'clock, and the advent of the New-Year is hailed with watchfulness and prayer.

An Impostor.—A young Frenchman, calling himself Louis Roberts, professedly a converted Catholic and member of Dr. Duffield's church in Detroit, and bearing a letter of commendation from Dr. Duffield, has lately visited Rochester, and upon the strength of his credentials obtained further favorable notice over the signatures of Dr. Shaw and Rev. Mr. Edwards and Ballwood, and with them absconded to parts unknown. It is now fully ascertained that he is a deceitful and immoral man and utterly unworthy of confidence. As he may still be imposing upon the public, all persons are hereby warned against him.

Growth.—Our Anglo-American neighbor, the Albion has added four pages to its size,—making room thereby for the advertisements which crowd upon it, without curtailing the variety of literary and editorial matter hitherto proffered for its readers. The Albion is edited with ability, discretion and uniform good feeling towards this country, and abundantly deserves the success which it meets.

The Mount Vernon Fund.—The following receipt from the Secretary of the Mount Vernon Fund shows the amount realized by the performance at Laura Keene's Theatre on Wednesday evening: "Received from Miss Laura Keene, the sum of $506, being the gross receipts of the matinée in aid of the Mount Vernon Fund on Wednesday afternoon Dec. 29, 1858. (Signed,)

ELIZABETH J. MONTGOMERY, Secretary."

Police Reports.

Singular Shooting Case—A Lover Shoots his Mistress instead of a Jealous Rival.—A remarkable shooting case occurred on Thursday evening in Nineteenth-street, a few doors from Fifth-avenue. The shooting proceeded from a carriage, and the pistol ball took effect upon the person of a gay and dashing woman known as Mrs. Brown, instead of the person of a gay and dashing man known by the name of Mr. Brown. The story is, that Mr. Brown is a man of the world, that he is possessed of an attractive person, a good bank account and fast proclivities. He installed Mrs. Brown—no priestly ceremony is said to have entitled her to his appellation—in No. 11 West Nineteenth-street. He paid her board and shopping bills. Mrs. Brown, so it is further related, had another lover. On the evening in question, Mrs. Brown got into a carriage, with her lover for the purpose of attending a ball. Word had just been given to the driver to go on, when the head of Mr. Brown appeared at the window. Mr. Brown was indignant; Mrs. Brown swooned; the lover was cool; Mr. Brown ordered the lover to leave, and the lover refused. Mr. Brown attempted to demolish the lover, and the lover fired a revolver at him. The bullet by some strange fatality entered the right side of Mrs. Brown, instead of the head of Mr. Brown. The lover leaped out of the carriage and fled, and has not yet been arrested. The unfortunate victim was taken into the house, and her position is regarded as very critical, the ball not having been extracted as yet.

Ambitious Candidate for Blackwell's Island.—William McGuire is a resident of the Fourth Ward, and bears the titulary designation of "Swamp Slasher"—an appellation won by his pugilistic victories in that part of his precinct known as the "Swamp." It is not unusual for "Swamp Slasher" to find his way into a police court. He was marched yesterday before Justice Welsh, having been arrested upon a charge of threatening to take the life of John Forley, who keeps a liquor-saloon at No. 160 Chatham-street. It is alleged that the fighting swamp hero entered Forley's place, and after a preliminary statement that he was willing to spend six months upon the island, pitched into Forley, using as his weapons of attack his fists, cut-tumblers, empty bottles, and miscellaneous bar fixtures. The assault grew out of a suit commenced by Mr. Forley against John Fagan, the latter being a particular friend of the valiant swamp gentleman. Justice Welsh held McGuire to bail in $1000 to appear for trial, and take his chances of having his wish gratified about spending a few months on the island.

A Promising Quartette.—A quartette of Sixth Ward youngsters, giving their names as Thomas Owen, Cornelius Woods, John McMullen and Edward McDonald, have been for some time past doing a thriving business by robbing show-cases, and snatching sample clothing and other goods suspended in front of stores. They were captured, yesterday, and confessed their guilt. According to their story they have been practicing this species of out-door robbery for several months. Their booty they sold to William Reghardt, and Mark Cadonsky, junk-dealers, receiving less than a moiety of its value. The illegal receivers were arrested, and together with the boys were committed to the Tombs. A large number of firms have made complaint at the Police Headquarters of having had their show-cases robbed. The boys are hard looking specimens, dirty-faced, ragged and impudent.

An Ungrateful Young Scamp.—Some thirteen years ago, Samuel Brown, now Treasurer of the American Seamen's Friend Society, adopted a little boy three years old, named George Neagle, who has grown up to sixteen years of age, without anything transpiring which would lead Mr. Brown to consider that the boy was a thief, until the present week. Mr. Brown lives at Ravenswood, Long Island, and his place of business is at No. 80 Wall-street. On the night before Christmas, he locked up his safe in his office at Wall-street, and went home. During the evening his adopted son, George, stole the key of the safe, came to New-York on Christmas morning, and opened the safe and took $120. The day after, the money was missed, and the matter was given into the hands of Detectives Slowey, King and Devoe to ferret out. After an examination of the safe, the officers were sure that it was opened with Mr. Brown's key, and as the boy George was the only person who could have taken it, he was arrested and taken to the Police Headquarters, where he persisted in asserting his innocence, and was kept until yesterday, when he was taken to the Tombs; but on seeing the cells began to cry, acknowledged the robbery, and said the money was concealed in a hen-roost in his father's barn-yard. The officers went to Ravenswood, could find nothing, and after another parley with the boy, learned that he had deposited the money in the hands of John Driscoll, a youth 18 years of age, ostler to a gentleman of Ravenswood. The officers again visited Ravenswood and arrested Driscoll, who denied knowing anything about the money. On searching his room $64 was found nicely stowed away inside of a shirt in a bureau drawer. Driscoll then stated that on Christmas day George and he obtained permission to come to this city to visit a Theatre, instead of which they went on a "high old time" & visited houses of ill-fame in Church, Mercer, and Greene streets, and in that way spent the money. Both of the fast youths were fully committed for trial.

New Counterfeits.—Several shopkeepers were victimized with counterfeit bills last evening. The first bill that appeared was what purported to be a $20 bill on the Columbia Bank of Boston, Mass. There is no such bank in existence in that city, but there is a bank called the Columbian Bank. About 9 o'clock last evening a man called at a store up town and purchased $2 50 worth of goods, tendering in payment a counterfeit $20 bill on the South Berwick Bank of Maine. He received change in good money, and after his departure it was ascertained that the money was bad. The vignette of this bill is an Indian seated beside a dead deer; flying female figure on the left, and bust of Washington in the lower right-hand corner. [illegible] Jewett is signed as President, and Edw. Hayden, Cashier. The bill has a reddish tint, and is probably altered from a broken bank.

Once too Often.—A spruce looking youngster stepped yesterday into the fancy store, No. 539 Broadway, made a trifling purchase, and threw down in payment a counterfeit $3 on the Philadelphia Bank of Philadelphia. Instead of the expected change being handed to him he was handed to a Policeman. The spruce young man [illegible] character of the bill. He was [illegible] who had passed [illegible] counterfeit $5 on the National Bank of [illegible] protestations of innocence [illegible] taken before Justice Quackenbush for examination.

Youthful Speculators.—Three boys, the oldest not fifteen years of age, having an abnormal desire to speculate in [illegible] attempted yesterday morning to work their way into the provision store of Mr. Asa Stevens, No. [illegible] Water-street. As they were trying to get in through the window, instead of the door, an officer deemed it proper to put a quietus on their operations, and accordingly attempted a forcible seizure. The boys were slippery and nimble-footed, and only one was arrested. The youthful culprit, who gave his name as Edward Hanson, was locked up in Jefferson Market jail.

Shooting at a Primary Meeting.—An enthusiastic Democrat of Celtic descent, named Thomas Wallace, was committed yesterday by Justice Steers, to answer a charge of riotous and dangerous conduct at the Primary Meeting, held on Thursday evening, at the liquor-store, corner of First-avenue and Eleventh-street. Wallace became disgusted with the management of political affairs, and showed his disgust by smashing in the windows and discharging sundry barrels of a revolver.

Bar-room Fighting.—Under this head, in yesterday's paper, it was erroneously stated that a liquor-saloon at the corner of Warren and West streets had been the scene of a fight. The fight took place at the saloon on the corner of Warren and Washington streets. The liquor establishment on the corner of Warren and West streets, is a respectable wholesale and retail store, kept by Mr. Clarke.

A Heavy Robbery.—The Harbor Police arrested yesterday a man named Hugh Ward, who stands charged of having stolen a large quantity of pig iron from a canal boat at Oswego. The prisoner was sent to Oswego for trial.

Coroners' Inquests.

TERRIBLE RESULTS OF INTEMPERANCE—A STRANGE, EVENTFUL HISTORY.

A brief paragraph appeared in yesterday's Times, announcing the death of a middle-aged woman named Hughes, in the third story of a room of a rickety and filthy tenant house in Mulberry-street. It was supposed that she died of destitution and starvation, as when found she was bare of clothing, the room bare of furniture, and no food to be found in the wretched apartment. It has since been ascertained that the unfortunate woman fell a victim to rum. Here is, truly, a "strange, eventful history." Her husband was Col. Thomas Hughes, formerly of the U. S. Army. He became insane, was put in a mad-house and died by cutting his own throat. A year ago she lived at the Metropolitan Hotel and at the Prescott House. She formed a habit of drinking, and her descent was precipitate. Her friends deserted her, and her money soon became exhausted. To gratify her insatiate thirst, she parted with her furniture, her costly dresses and her jewelry. She sold the last article of clothing she had in the world for a drink of brandy. She leaves a boy 8 years old, an unusually sprightly and intelligent lad. An inquest was held on the body yesterday. The following is the evidence embracing the story of the orphan boy—a story, in the moving pathos of its facts, that has rarely had a parallel:

Thomas Hughes, sworn—I am eight years old; the deceased was my mother; she has been ill five or six weeks, and complained of pains in her head and limbs; sometimes we had nothing to eat for two or three days; I was one time three days without anything to eat, except a small piece of crust; Mr. H. B. Tebbetts, my uncle, who lives in Broadway, used to assist us occasionally; my mother drank a great deal of liquor; she was crazy a few days before she died, and said she was going to kill me with an axe; she one time got a knife and tried to stab me with it; just before she died she said she was very cold; she asked me to take hold of her hands and help her to the fire, so that she might warm herself; her eyes looked wild and strange; I tried to help her to the fire, but she died; my mother sold all her clothes before she died for rum; she took everything off from her; I pledged a skirt for her for six cents at a junk-shop; they told me I might have it again for seven cents; she took off her clothes, one by one, and sold them till all were gone, so that she had nothing on her when she died; she sold her chemise to a woman for three cents, and sent me with the money to get brandy.

Captain Dowling, of the Sixth Ward Police, testified that he received notice that a woman was lying dead in the rear house No. 7 Mulberry-street; he went to the house and found deceased on the floor, covered by old rags and having on no clothing; he had the remains removed to the Station-house; he had been informed that she was the wife of Col. Thomas Hughes, formerly of Boston, and that her husband had lately committed suicide while in an insane asylum in France; he had also been told that she had a brother who had been elected a member to the present State Legislature, in one of the northern counties of this State.

Dr. Beach, who made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, declared death to be caused by *delirium tremens*.

There was no further testimony offered, and the Jury rendered a verdict of "Death from *delirium tremens*." The body was ordered, by the Coroner, to be retained, subject to the call of friends.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

The Democracy.—The city Democratic Committee, tired of standing aloof from the loaves and fishes, agrees to abide by the arrangement made by the Joint Committees, as reported in the Times of yesterday. Some of the prominent men of the party do not believe that the effort to unite the party will be successful before the Presidential election.

Counterfeit.—A man named George Minturn was arrested yesterday by the police of the Third Precinct on a charge of attempting to pass a counterfeit $5 bill on the State Bank of Camden, N. J. When taken to the Station-house he attempted to swallow another bill of the same kind, but was induced to surrender the evidence of his guilt after a slight shaking applied by an officer present who was on the watch for this old trick.

A Novel Jail Delivery.—A woman named Ann Keenan was arrested on Thursday night by the First Precinct police for obtaining goods from a store on Fulton-street under false pretenses. She was placed in the cells, and at a late hour she was taken with labor-pains, and by direction of Police Surgeon Ball, was taken to her residence on Barbarine-street, where soon after she was delivered of a bouncing boy.

Fire.—At about 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a three-story frame building on South Sixth-street, near Seventh, owned by Mr. Reardon and occupied in part by Messrs. Hott & Fleig, cigar manufacturers, and John Moran, marble mantel manufacturer, which, before the flames could be stayed, was entirely consumed. Mr. Moran's loss is $6,000; insured for $3,000. Mr. Reardon's loss is $3,000; insured. Messrs. Hott & Fleig's loss is $1,200—not insured.

A Cool Robbery.—A German was knocked down in Sixth-street near Grand, late on Thursday night by two ruffians, who stripped him of a new suit of clothes, and left him on the ground insensible. A short time after he was discovered by private watchman James Owen, and was by him properly cared for.

To be Investigated.—Coroner Redding has been called upon to investigate the circumstances attending the death, a few days ago, of a man named Hastings, who died, it is supposed, from injuries received in a fight at the corner of Imlay and Commerce streets, one night last week. As Coroner Redding's term of office expires to-day, his successor, Mr. Alfred Hodges, will take the matter in hand.

The Reported Malpractice Case.—Dr. Schelling, who was committed by Coroner Snell to answer a complaint of malpractice, in causing the death of a person in the Eastern District, was admitted to bail in the City Court yesterday, before Judge Culver, in the sum of $2,000.

Robert Burns.—The "Burns' Association of the City of Brooklyn" is the name of a new Society recently organized, and the following gentlemen are the officers: President, James Boyle; Vice-President, Stephen Going; Treasurer, Wm. Moffat; Secretary, Richard Rowland. The Society will celebrate the centenary birth-day of Burns by a supper at Gothic Hall.

Lectures on Italy, in Brooklyn.—Signora Mario has been invited, by a large number of the prominent and influential citizens of Brooklyn, to repeat her lectures upon Italy in that city. She has consented to do so, and will deliver the first of the series at the Athenæum, on Monday evening next.

Temperance.—The Brooklyn Temperance Society, recently organized, and of which Ex-Mayor Hall is President, has issued a New-Year's Address in rhyme, calling upon all families to abstain from furnishing intoxicating drinks to-day.

Presentation.—The members of Engine Company No. 12, on Thursday evening, presented the Rev. A. H. Partridge, pastor of Christ's Church, Bedford-avenue, with a Bible, got up for the occasion, valued at $50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Manley Locke, the murderer of Constable Stait, made an attempt to escape a second time from the jail at Rochester on Tuesday night. He had effected a breach in the stone wall of the prison, with an iron bar taken from his bedstead, and loosened his shackles with the blade of a penknife. Fortunately his operations were discovered in season.

The clay model of the statue of Jefferson ordered by the University of Virginia has just been completed by Mr. Alexander Galt, a Virginian artist, at Florence, Italy.

OBITUARY.

The Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth, who died on Tuesday night, the 28th, of palsy, was a son of the eminent Oliver Ellsworth. He had achieved a capital position as a barrister at Hartford, Conn., where he was appointed by Gen. Jackson, Commissioner of Patents. Since his retirement from office he has been chiefly engaged in Western land improvements.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Asthma.—A distinguished Lawyer writes from Augusta, Maine, as follows: [illegible] taking Jonas Whitcomb's [illegible] been affected with that [illegible] It is of the spasmodic kind [illegible] frequently set up sixteen [illegible] after taking the Remedy, I found an unaccustomed relief; my health and strength began to improve; I have gained twenty pounds in weight, and have comparatively no Asthma. It seems to me that the very foundation of my disease is broken up, and that it will soon entirely leave me." The medicine referred to above, is prepared by Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co., Tremont-street, Boston, and is for sale by Druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

A Happy New-Year, and How to Secure It. By purchasing a case of Humphreys' Specific Homeopathic Remedies and thus preserving the health of yourself and household.

They are
neat,
convenient,
simple,
always reliable.

Price $5, $4, and $2, with Book complete. No. 562 Broadway. F. Humphreys & Co.

[Advertisement.]

The advertisement of Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy for *Asthma*, in another column, is worthy of notice.

It is prepared by Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston, one of the most respectable firms in the United States. The complete success which has attended its use, is fairly shown by the great number of reliable certificates which accompany each parcel. Many distinguished medical gentlemen have used it in the treatment of the above named complaint, and have given it their unqualified approbation.

[Advertisement.]

New Year's Day at Barnum's.—The entertainments to-day are varied and enchanting. Nearly every hour there will be a novel and laughable performance in the lecture room, in addition to other attractions. Pantomimes, farces, songs, dances, &c., in charming profusion. It will be a grand gala day indeed at Barnum's Museum.

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 60c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 5-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment is the only cure for *Cancer*. It penetrates the very root of the disease, neutralizing and destroying every atom of poisonous matter. This fact can be proved by a host of witnesses. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas, Gas-Fixtures.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depot, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holiday Presents at Brady's Galleries, Nos. 205, 359 and 643 Broadway.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes and Melainotypes, in every style and at moderate prices.

To Printers and Newspaper Publishers.—The subscribers offer for sale the following second-hand printing machines, all of which are in good order:
1 Four-cylinder Type-revolving Printing Machine.
1 Double-cylinder Printing Machine, bed 40x57.
1 Double-cylinder Printing Machine, bed 36x54.
1 Double-cylinder Printing Machine, bed 31x50.
1 Single small cylinder Printing Machine, bed 40x60.
1 Single large cylinder Printing Machine, bed 38x51.
1 Single large cylinder Printing Machine, bed 38x40.
1 Single large cylinder Printing Machine, bed 31x39.
Several Hand-Presses, with steam inking machines.
Machine Card Presses.
1 Medium Adams Press, as good as new.
For prices, &c., apply to
R. HOE & CO.,
No. 31 Gold-st.
New-York.

A Beautiful Holiday Present.
One of Grover & Baker's
NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Price from $50 to $100,
Will prove a most acceptable present for a
MOTHER, WIFE, DAUGHTER OR SISTER.
Office No. 495 Broadway.

$50. $50.

Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Herring & Co.'s Burglar-Proof Safe.—The following certificate from the well-known Banking House of Markell, Darrow & Co., of Dubuque, Iowa, will show the strength and security of these celebrated Safes, when made of boiler-iron, and chilled-iron plates with cross-bar grating combined:

"Dubuque, Iowa, Dec. 13, 1858.

To Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co.:

Sirs: In reply to your letter of inquiry, we would say that a short time since, one of the locks upon the Burglar-Proof Box got out of order (not the Hall Lock,) and we were obliged to call in an experienced locksmith, who, with all the necessary tools at command, succeeded in cutting through the outer plates and cross-grating to the Lock, after two days of constant and hard work. The Hall Lock has never given us any trouble, and we have great confidence in it; also, (as you may suppose,) in your Burglar-Proof Box, after so thorough a trial of its strength. Respectfully yours,

MARKELL, DARROW & CO."

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE has never failed to preserve the contents when tested by fire, and with a Burglar-Proof Box, as described above, renders them the most perfect security, both against fire and burglars, of any Safe ever offered to the public. The largest and most varied assortment of Fire and Thief Proof Safes in the United States, are on sale by
SILAS C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway,
Corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall.

Special Notice.—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanized rubber suspenders, braids, webs and all other fabrics and articles made by combining fibrous substances with threads or sheets of vulcanized rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the Spring trade to the undersigned, exclusive owner of the titles and exclusive rights in the patent for these goods, which embrace all the styles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others. Also, licenses to manufacture and sell, and the terms, may be obtained on application to me at No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York. HORACE H. DAY.

For Preserving the Hair and Sight, for preventing baldness, and causing a new growth of beautiful young hair, where its loss has been occasioned by sickness or age, nothing compares with Jules Hauel's Eau Athenienne Hair Restorer. Gray hairs and whiskers are speedily changed by a few applications of it to their original life color. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER-PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
Seventeen years in use and have never failed. Two hundred and forty-three have been tested in accidental fires.
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New-York. No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans. No. 20 North Main-st., St. Louis.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—New-York Times.
We prefer them for family use.—New-York Tribune.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Ericsson's Caloric Engines.—Engines for pumping, for working printing-presses, for hoisting purposes, for railway stations, for working machinery, and for yachts, are now being manufactured in numbers, and are ready for delivery at the Agency.
JNO. B. KITCHING, No. 164 Broadway.

Ballou's French Yoke Shirts, new style, made to order from measure, and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices. Also, a large stock of gents' dressing gowns and a general variety of gents' furnishing goods, at BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

A Choice Lot of New-Year's Presents,
AT
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
No. 653 Broadway.

Cure for Asthma.—JONAS WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY. For sale by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

Bartholf's Family Sewing Machines.—"NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT ONE."—Times. OFFICE NO. 489 BROADWAY, CORNER BROOME-ST. Local agents wanted. Address Box No. 2841 Post-Office.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by E. FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New York.

Ruptures cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

Platt—Guernsey.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 30, by the Rev. S. D. Brown, James G. Platt to Mary F., daughter of Wm. Guernsey, Esq., all of this City.

Wetherton—Hull.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Dec. 30, by the Rev. Edward Lathrop, D. D., A. Judson Wetherton to Isabel L., daughter of Henry S. Hull, all of this City.

Taylor—Clawson.—In this City, by the Rev. J. P. Newman, Mr. Arthur S. Taylor to Miss Adeline Amelia Clawson, both of this City.

Hoople—Tucker.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 30, at the residence of John C. Tucker, Esq., by the Rev. Dr. Spring, Wm. H. Hoople, Esq., to Miss Mary S. Tucker.

Neefus—Van Kleek.—At Flatbush, L. I., on Thursday, Dec. 30, in the Reformed Dutch Church, Peter J. Neefus to Mary Van Kleek, daughter of the Rev. R. D. Van Kleek, all of Flatbush.

DIED.

Forsyth.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 31, suddenly, John Forsyth, in the 50th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of Amaranthus Lodge, No. 303, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, Jan. 2, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 18 Greenwich-st., without further invitation.

Brown.—In this City, on Friday morning, Dec. 31, Arthur R. Brown, son of Edwin J. Brown, aged 13 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday next, Jan. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his father, No. 133 9th-st.

Chesebrough.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 30, at 3 o'clock, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Charles Augustus Chesebrough.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 130 East 17th st., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

Lowerre.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 31, Abigail Lowerre, widow of James Lowerre, aged 67 years.

The friends of the family, and of her sons, William, Randolph, and Seaman Lowerre, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Charlton-st., on Sunday, Jan. 2, at 3 o'clock precisely, without further notice.

Brusnaham.—On Friday evening, Dec. 31, Lorn Linn Brusnaham, aged 29 years.

The friends of the family, and the members of Jackson Engine Co., No. 11, of Brooklyn, W. D., and the Fire Department in general, also the friends of his brothers-in-law, Robert W. Edmonds and Dennis Stevens, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from No. 235 Bay-st., Jersey City, without further invitation.

Lyon.—At South Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 29, Fanchina, daughter of William J. and the late Cecelia Lyon, aged 7 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Jan. 2, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. John B. Gassner, No. 3 Ashland-place, near Greenwich-av., New-York.

Greene.—At Rye, Westchester Co., on Thursday, Dec. 30, at the residence of her son-in-law, John R. Kearney, Catharine Mariana de Peyster Greene, widow of David J. Greene, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at Christ Church, Rye, this day, (Saturday,) at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation. Cars leave 27th-st. New-Haven depot, at 12¼ o'clock.

Crary.—At Woodstock, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 30, Mrs. Huldah E. Crary.

Her friends and acquaintances, and those of her sons, W. E., John, and G. D. Crary, and son-in-law, Capt. Jas. E. Barstow, are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, Jan. 3, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, corner of Union av. and Wall-st., Woodstock.

Jones.—At Geneva, on Thursday, Dec. 23, Maria B., widow of the Hon. Samuel W. Jones, and daughter of the late James C. Duane, of Schenectady, in the 67th year of her age.

Kellogg.—In Bridgeport, Conn., on Thursday eve, Dec. 30, Mary Ann, wife of William F. Kellogg, aged 23 years, 6 months and 10 days.

Clark.—At Albany, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 29, Joseph W. Clark, of pulmonary consumption, aged 28 years.

Burr.—At Reading, Conn., on Sunday, Dec. 26, Col. Aaron Burr, in the 73d year of his age.

☞ Fairfield County, Conn., papers please copy.

THE LAST DAY.
BOOKS CLOSE THIS AFTERNOON.

All who desire to embrace the superb benefits offered to subscribers to the "Cosmopolitan Art Association," must have their names in before 5 o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon, at which hour the books positively close.

Every subscriber of $3 receives the splendid engraving, "Village Blacksmith"—the beautiful Art Journal, a magazine of art and literature, and a season ticket to the Dusseldorf Gallery.

Over 450 valuable works of art are also conferred upon subscribers, as premiums, gratis.

This is a truly magnificent art benefit, and the opportunity to subscribe should not be lost.

Office of subscription at the Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, New-York. Open day and evening.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
DICKENS' CHRISTMAS BOOK,
A HOUSE TO LET.
A CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S STORY FOR 1859.
In six chapters.
BY CHARLES DICKENS, (SEN.)

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THE NEW-YORK DISPATCH
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Will contain a full and authentic account of
THE BONE MIRACLE,
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FLIGHT OF THE SKELETON
of the
NEGRO CORNELIUS WINNE,
from
NEW-HAVEN TO NEW-YORK,
Without the assistance of any visible agency.
As Dr. Orton was one of the witnesses of this alleged Miracle, his statement will be read with interest by the curious in the modern phenomena of Spiritualism.
THE DISPATCH will also contain, in addition to the usual variety of reading matter, an
ORIGINAL STORY OF THE REVOLUTION,
entitled
WARWICK;
Or,
THE SCOUT OF MARION'S BRIGADE.
Also, the delays in and around the City on New-Year's Day, as the paper will not go to press this week till
LATE ON SATURDAY EVENING.

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ASTHMA.
Prepared from a German recipe, obtained by the late Jonas Whitcomb, in Europe. It is well known to have alleviated this disorder in his case, when all other appliances of medical skill had been abandoned by him in despair. In no case of purely asthmatic character has it failed to give immediate relief, and it has effected many permanent cures. Within the past two years this remedy has been used in thousands of cases, with astonishing and uniform success. It contains no poisonous or injurious properties whatever; an infant may take it with perfect safety.

[illegible]

ASTHMA.
Vernon, Ohio, April [illegible]
Mr. Joseph Burnett—Dear Sir: [illegible] For [illegible] years I was afflicted with the Asthma. [illegible]
[illegible] I commenced its use four months since, was cured [illegible] one month, and have not had a return of the disease, nor any symptoms of it since, and my general health has constantly improved.
IRA A. BEAN.

ASTHMA.
A distinguished Lawyer writes from Augusta, Maine, as follows:
"When I first commenced taking Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma, I had been affected with that disease nearly twenty years. It is of the spasmodic kind in a bad attack. I have frequently sat up sixteen nights in succession. Soon after taking the Remedy I found an unaccustomed relief; my health and strength began to improve; I had gained twenty pounds in weight, and comparatively no Asthma. It seems to me that the very foundation of my disease is broken up, and that it will soon entirely leave me."

ASTHMA.
Letter from a Clergyman.
Waterbury, Vt., May 12, 1857.
Mr. Burnett: I take pleasure in stating the wonderful effects of "Whitcomb's Remedy for the Asthma," on my wife. She has suffered for years more than my pen can describe, with the spasmodic form of that terrible disease. I consulted numerous physicians of the highest celebrity to little or no purpose. As often as ten or twelve times a year, she was brought to the very gates of death, requiring two or three watchers sometimes, for several days and nights in succession. At times, for hours, it would seem as if every breath must be the last; we were obliged to open doors and windows in midwinter, and resort to every expedient that affection could devise to keep her alive. At one time she was so far gone that the physician could not count her pulse. At length I heard of "Whitcomb's Remedy."—It acted like a charm; it enabled her to sleep quietly in a few minutes, and nearly broke up the disease. I keep it constantly on hand—and though it has not cured her, it has done wonders in the way of relief. I am a Methodist Clergyman, stationed here. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries respecting her case, and you are at liberty to make any use of the foregoing facts that will benefit the afflicted.
Yours truly, KIMBALL HADLEY.

ASTHMA.
Lewiston, April 23, 1858.
Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co.—*Gentlemen:* For the last seven years I have been troubled with the Asthma, and last Fall and first of the Winter I was so sick that I was unable to work for four months. Three months ago I was induced to buy a bottle of Whitcomb's Remedy. It has done me much good. I have had but one slight attack of it for six weeks, which was checked by one dose of the Remedy. Yours, with respect,
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Farewell to sleep when bed bugs are [illegible],
Or rats and mice, (confound them,) play.
Professor Lyon found a plant in the interior of Asia, the powdered leaves of which is certain death to garden, bed-bugs, ants, roaches, bugs, fleas, ticks, moths, &c. A small amount of this powder will preserve a garden of flowers, and rid a house of all these annoying pests. It is free from poison and harmless to mankind and domestic animals. It is more valuable in preserving crops than a guano in making them grow. Many worthless imitations are advertised. The only genuine is signed E. Lyon. It can be ordered through any merchant.
Powder kills all insects in a trice,
But Pills are mixed for rats and mice.
Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1. Steamers, ships, houses, public buildings, &c., cleared of roaches, &c., by contract and warranted.
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WOOL SCARFS,
FIFTY CENTS EACH.
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SILK SCARFS,
$1 50 EACH.
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EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF *The Scalpel*, attends exclusively to consultations on the more obscure diseases and to operative surgery. Piles, Fistula and reducible rupture are permanently cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 1 to 2 and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.; at all other hours he is at his private Hospital, where every comfort of domestic life is provided for those who require surgical operations or prolonged dietetic treatment. Consultation fee, either at office or by letter, $5. The office of *The Scalpel* is at No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, where all literary or business communications must be left.

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THE SPECIAL COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of J. S. & P. M. OTIS, expired by limitation this day. The business will be settled by J. S. OTIS.
JOHN W. CORLIES,
J. SANFORD OTIS,
PIERSON M. OTIS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—These presents certify that the subscribers have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, to be conducted under the firm name of OTIS, LEWIS & BOWN.
That the general nature of the business to be conducted is dealing in Boots, Shoes, Leather Findings, and articles usually bought and sold in connection therewith. That JAMES BARNES and JOHN W. CORLIES, both residents of the City of New-York, are the special partners, each of whom has contributed the sum of $10,000 in cash as capital, and JOSEPH SANFORD OTIS, residing in the city of Brooklyn, and GEORGE W. LEWIS, residing in the city of Utica, and WILLIAM S. BOWN, residing in the City of New-York, are the general partners, and that the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1859, and is to terminate on the 1st day of January, [illegible].
Dated New-York, Dec. 31, A. D. 1858.
JAMES BARNES,
JOHN W. CORLIES,
J. SANFORD OTIS,
GEORGE W. LEWIS,
WILLIAM S. BOWN.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF STEBBINS, HOYT & CO. is this day dissolved by limitation. Either of the undersigned will attend to the settlement of the business, and sign in liquidation.
RUSSEL STEBBINS,
RUFUS HOYT,
NATHAN BROWN,
JOHN J. WEAVER.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The business of the late firm will be continued by the subscribers, under the style of STEBBINS, HOYT & CO., at No. 1[illegible] Chambers-st.
RUSSEL STEBBINS,
RUFUS HOYT,
NATHAN BROWN,
RUSSEL STEBBINS, Jr.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1859.

LONGWORTH'S SPARKLING CATAWBA.—On and after Jan. 1, the price of these wines will be $13 50 quarts and $15 50 pints, net cash.
F. S. COZZENS, No. 73 Warren-st., sole agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 5,
The Director announces that he will give, on his return from Boston,
SIX CONSECUTIVE OPERA NIGHTS,
commencing on Wednesday, Jan. 5, when all the artists of the last season will appear, including
Signor BRIGNOLI,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5,
for the first time in Italian,
LA ZINGARA;
OR,
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
With new additions made by Balfe for Her Majesty's theatre. The cast comprises
PICCOLOMINI, BRIGNOLI,
GHIONI, FLORENZA, and COLLETTI.
MARTHA—in Italian,
as performed last season in London and Paris. The cast comprises
LABORDE, BERKEL, BRIGNOLI, and FORNES.
SATURDAY, Jan. 8,
Grand Matinée,
DON GIOVANNI,
by PICCOLOMINI, POINSOT, GHIONI, FLORENZA, and FORNES.
The sale of seats commences on Monday, Jan. 3, at Sibell's, Wall-street; Burnham's Music Store, Broadway; and at the Academy of Music.

AN HOUR WELL SPENT
At the EGYPTIAN MUSEUM, No. 659 Broadway,
IS A STUDY FOR LIFE.
Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection of more than 2,000 genuine relics of antiquity, from the Tombs and Cities of Egypt, is now on exhibition. Admission 25 cents.

THE GREAT CORREGIO.
THIS SPLENDID PICTURE
Is still on view at
No. 663 Broadway.

OPEN NEW-YEAR'S MORNING,
ADMISSION FREE
TO OAK HALL!
Fine Clothing for Fellows, and 25, 37 and 50 Cent-st.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE RESPECTFULLY announces that she will give a reading of Readings from Shakspeare at Dr. Cheever's Church, on the evenings of TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, and on MONDAY mornings. The first reading will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 6.

BRING YOUR FRIENDS TO THE DUSSELDORF Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, the choicest resort in the City. Over 100 magnificent works of art. Open day and evening. You'll fail to look in. Admission to all but 25 cents.

LECTURES.

MR. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.—GEO. VANDENHOFF, A. M., will give four readings at the New Chapel, corner Clinton and Congress-sts., Brooklyn,
MONDAY, Jan. 3—
MONDAY, Jan. 10— An evening with Shakespeare.
MONDAY, Jan. 17— An evening with Tennyson.
MONDAY, Jan. 24— Reading of Milton's Comus.
Reading of Scripture and Sacred Poetry.
Tickets for the course $1 00
Tickets for a single evening 50
To be had of MANN, BEARDS & BEALE,
No. 141 Fulton-st., New-York.
H. H. DICKINSON,
Corner Atlantic and Henry sts., and A. B. CHADWICK, corner Court and President sts., Brooklyn.
And at the door.

LECTURE BEFORE THE FEMALE INSTITUTE.—The Third Lecture in the Course will be delivered on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5, at Rutgers-st. Church (Dr. Krebs) by Prof. R. D. Hepworth, D.D. Subject—The Human Races in America. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cts., obtained at the door, and on Broadway, at Wm. Hall & Sons, No. 532; Nelson & Phinney, No. 261; C. Brusing, No. 501; On Grand-st., at Lord & Taylor's; at Adams & Spencer, No. 281, and at the Institute, No. 264 Madison-st.
HENRY M. PIERCE, Principal.

MRS. ELIZABETH OAKES SMITH WILL lecture on The Dignity of Labor at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1859. Admission, 25 cents. Tickets may be obtained of Wm. Hall & Son, No. 532 Broadway; G. Chase, No. 8 Cooper Institute; and at Clinton Hall.

BROOKLYN.—ON MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 3, at 8 o'clock, Mme. Marie will deliver a lecture on Italy, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, in compliance with the invitation received. Tickets 25 cents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY
of the
BIRTH OF ROBERT BURNS.
The Burns Club, of the City of New-York, having completed their plan of celebration, announce that they have made arrangements for an
ORATION ON ROBERT BURNS,
By
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
At the Cooper Institute, on
MONDAY EVENING,
January 24, 1859,
A FESTIVAL DINNER,
At the
ASTOR HOUSE,
On Tuesday, 25th, at which
HON. WM. CULLEN BRYANT
Will preside as Honorary Chairman,
And the reception of Delegations, Communications or Telegraphic Dispatches from other Associations in the principal cities in the United States, the Canadas and Great Britain, as far as practicable.
JOS. CUNNINGHAM, President.
RICHARD COCHRANE, Secretary.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE.—FOUR CASES OF
PARIS FLOWERS
WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK,
ON THE 2ND DAY,
At JAMES TUCKER'S
No. 361 Broadway.

NOTICE.—ON RETAIL FOR THE HOLIDAYS—
A field of operations for Ladies of
TASTE AND REFINEMENT, AT
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

A PANORAMA OF TRUTHFUL FLOWERS, full of apparent life and originality, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

BRIDAL APPOINTMENTS, WITH OR WITHOUT VAILS, are of distinguished merit, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,

COIFFURES—COMMENCING AT THE LOW figure of $3 each, deserve much favor, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

OSTRICH AND MARABOUT FEATHERS are all in the superlative, and the Ostrich Head-dress, With Pearls and Gold Beads intermingled, Is a very pretty production, At $1 50 each, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

CACHEPEIGNS—COMMENCING AT $1 50 EACH, Fancy Hair Pins, Ornamental Combs, And Head Ornaments, it is whispered, Are beyond all praise, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

THE CELEBRATED WHITBY JET, IN BRACELETS, BROOCHES and CHATELAINES plain or richly set in gold, are of artistic finish, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

PARIS CAMBRAY, VERY BEAUTIFUL in quality, in 3-4 and 12-4 wide, for VAILS and DRESSES.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

OPERA FANS, AND MANY OTHER OBJECTS of appreciation for the Toilet; in fact, we must not omit to chronicle our BRUSHES and PERFUMERY now so much in the ascendant.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

JELLIES FOR HOLIDAY TABLES.
PETER COOPER'S
REFINED
SHREDDED AND SHRED ISINGLASS,
A PRIME ARTICLE,
very extensively used for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY,
BLANC MANGE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES,
and for
JELLIFYING PRESERVES.
The Shred, with directions for using, is put up in small packages for family use, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the United States.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

HOLIDAY TRADE.
Plated Urns, Tea Sets, Cordial Stands, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Butter Coolers, Sugar Baskets, Spoons and Forks, &c., &c.
FINE PLATED ON STEEL TABLE CUTLERY,
Manufactured and for sale by the
MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY,
Office and Sample Room,
No. 22 John-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Appropriate Holiday Presents at No. 697 Broadway. A splendid assortment of new and rich Pistols, Revolvers, weighing only 16 ounces each; Gauntlet Pocket Knives, single and double Guns, Rifles, &c., &c., of the best quality. B. J. HART & BROS., No. 697 Broadway.

CONFECTIONERY.
GEORGE ASSORTMENT,
RARE ARTICLES,
LOW PRICES,
THOS. G. HODGKINS,
No. 153 Greenwich-st., between Cortlandt and Liberty.
N.B.—A large supply of Broken Candy for the Holidays.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing Apparatus and Chemicals, with a Manual of Experiments of 150 interesting CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS. Price 5s. For sale by JOHN TIFF, 170 John-st.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.—ALL KINDS FINE STATIONERY articles. Blanks for 1859, &c., &c.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 40 Maiden-lane.

SOUTH AMERICAN SHEEP OF PERU—Wool measuring 24 inches in length, he takes laying the body; the greatest curiosity of the Sheep kind. Exhibited for at the Washington Hotel, 4th-av., cor. 17th-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 4, at 4 P.M. Open to visitors. To be seen at the hotel at any time, and to be [illegible] of the Hotel in the evening.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE WALLACE PIANO-FORTE.
The undersigned have been successful manufacturers of Piano-fortes for more than thirty-five years, during which period they have received numerous testimonials as to the good qualities of their instruments, from the first artists and musicians in the country, and as well from private individuals and families. Their Pianos have also received the first premium at almost every Fair where they have been exhibited, and it is but just to say that no instruments have gained a more deserved reputation for good and reliable workmanship and finish, or given better satisfaction to purchasers. But after careful and repeated examinations of the Piano-forte, invented and patented by Mr. Driggs (and called "the Italian Piano"), we have become thoroughly convinced that his is the true principle for constructing this instrument, and that it only requires to be properly brought before the public, and known, to supersede, in a very great degree, all other Piano-fortes.
To any reflecting mind, who has at all considered acoustics, it cannot fail to bring conviction at once. The difference between this, and pianos made in the ordinary way is exactly that of a violin made up with sides, front and back, many times the proper thickness, and a large portion of the inside space occupied with solid blocks and bars, and one having the present scientific and graceful form of that beautiful instrument. In fact, the principles upon which the violin is made is effectively carried out in Mr. Driggs' patent piano. For strength, durability and power, keep in tune, and retain its tone, it is certainly superior to all other pianos we have ever seen. Instead of depending upon the outer or any portion of the wood-work for strength, the entire strain of the strings is sustained by an iron frame work, or bed-plate, so braced as to give the greatest strength with the smallest amount of iron; and as it draws against itself, and being in one united piece of iron, it cannot possibly give out. The case and upper and lower sounding-boards form a complete vibrating shell, which not only gives double the space for a sounding-chamber, and a vastly increased volume and depth of tone, but renders the instrument far more sensitive to sound, and correspondingly more sympathetic.
These facts have induced us to close our manufactory. And our friends and the public generally can readily understand that no speculative or impractical idea, or anything short of a plainly demonstrated certainty, would induce us to give up a reliable and successful business of nearly forty years' standing. Such we have done; and entered into arrangements with the Messrs. Driggs, for twenty years, all the sale of piano-fortes made by them, under the Dodge Patent.
Our stock of seasoned materials, together with various machines and conveniences for making the best and most reliable work, will be turned over to them; and our most skillful workmen, some of whom have been with us more than thirty years, and most of them from fifteen to twenty years, will also add their experience and skill to insure the highest mechanical perfection in these new instruments.
In view of the increasing taste for music, and the requirements of all the late publications of first-class composers, none of the new instruments will be made of less compass than seven octaves. The prices of the improved Pianos will range from $300 to $400. The Richord Pianos (or what are usually termed Semi-Grands) will range from $500 to $750; and Full Grands, from $750 to $1,000; and the most expensive Full Concert Grands, $1,200. We shall be able to add Upright or Cottage Pianos to this list, in the course of a few months.
All who feel an interest in the art, whether they wish to purchase or not, are respectfully invited to call and examine these instruments, at our warerooms, No. 239 Broadway, corner of Park-place, and also at No. 467 Broome-st., corner of Greene-st. WM. HALL & SON.
WM. HALL. JAMES F. HALL.
New-York, Jan., 1859.

ALEXANDRE ORGANS,
For Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools,
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILLANOVA,
THALBERG,
MLLE. WELLIS,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents: GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c.
Prices, at the depôt, No. 51 Dey-st., $50, $100, $225, $250, $300, $320, $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 51 Dey-st.,
Importers of Boston's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c.
A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 652 Broadway,
C. & SONS have been awarded 38 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
Wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 1421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANTLY-finished carved pianos can be seen, for a few days, at No. 422 Broadway. Great inducements made to cash purchasers. Also, pianos at greatly reduced prices. JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 422 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.

TWO VERY FINE TONED 7-OCTAVE rosewood piano-fortes, very little used, and as good as new; very appropriate New-Year's gifts; will be sold at exceedingly low prices for cash, at J. & C. FISCHER'S Warerooms, No. 365 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre.

FOUR BEAUTIFUL AND SUPERIOR-TONED Piano-fortes, with plain and carved legs, will be sold at extremely low prices, from $210 to $250, and fully warranted. Apply to DAVID SMITH, Manufacturer, No. 15 6th-av.

A FINE PARLOR OR CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE—10 stops, 1½-octave, pedals, and splendidly decorated in gold and colors. Seen on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays till 2 P. M., at office of J. W. MOULD, No. 32 Bank of Commerce Buildings, Nassau-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR-GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—Long known as the best Pianos made. Second-hand Gilbert, Chickering, and many others, at $40, $75, $100 and $200. T. S. BERRY, No. 455 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers. Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, WILL sell the finest rosewood piano-fortes, warranted to give entire satisfaction, at exceedingly great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange, and full value allowed. No. 156 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 498 Broadway.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

A GOOD SECOND-HAND 6 3-4 OCTAVE Mahogany Piano Forte for sale at No. 117 20th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.

MUSICAL BOXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them, by the best makers of Switzerland.
They have now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the largest size, and playing from 2 to 24 tunes,
Forte-piano,
Mandoline, and
Expressive Musical Boxes.
Also, some fine Boxes with
BELLS, DRUMS AND CASTAGNETTES.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 31 Maiden-lane, up stairs,
New-York.
Musical Boxes repaired.

DRY GOODS.

FREDERICK MAYNARD,
Manufacturer of
LADIES' SILK DRESS BUTTONS, TASSELS, &c.
No. 20 Cliff-st.
A large assortment, suitable for the jobbing trade, constantly on hand.

KIDDER BROTHERS,
No. 161 Chambers-st., New-York, manufacturers of HORSE BLANKETS AND HARNESS TRIMMINGS.
A large stock of horse blankets in great variety of patterns at wholesale. Low for cash on approved credit.

SKIRTS!—ELEVEN-SPRING SE ELETON SKIRTS, of adjustable bustle, best patterns and well made, for $1 31; 15 springs, $1 50; 16 springs, $2; children's 4 springs, 25 cents. Dealers supplied with 6 springs at $9 per doz., 11 springs, $11, and 14 springs $18 per doz. C. L. HARDING, No. 341 Spring-st., near Hudson. No connection with the next store.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
DOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 56 Broadway, (upstairs,) block below Trinity Church, Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS.
Having determined to close their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, comprising of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, PITCH, STONE MARTEN, &c.
CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS AND MUFFS.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet
SLEIGH ROBES.
We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful article for Carriage Leg Robes.
Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

SUPERB SABLE CLOAKS AT $150 AND $250.—Large sable capes, price $125; sable muffs, $25, &c., at very low prices.
GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

GAS FITTING AND FIXTURES.—JUST received a large assortment of the latest patterns of Gas Fixtures, comprising chandeliers, pendants, brackets, &c. Also new styles of metal and paper shades, very rich, with reflectors. Purchasers are invited to call, before purchasing, and examine stock and inquire prices. Gas fitting in all its branches. All work done in the best manner and warranted perfect. Gas meters protected from frost. WM. EDDY & SON, practical gas fitters, No. 80 Gold-st., corner Fulton-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SPARKLING AND BRIGHT.
THE HOME JOURNAL
FOR
JANUARY 1, 1859,
Containing the commencement of
TWO WAYS TO WEDLOCK.
$2 a year. No. 107 Fulton-st.
NEW SUBSCRIBERS
Can be supplied from the beginning;
BUT IMMEDIATE ACTION WILL BE
ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.

DINSMORE'S
RAILROAD GUIDE
and
ROUTE BOOK
for
JANUARY NOW READY.
Price, 25 cents; free by mail.
DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce-st.

WRECKS AND RESCUES, ILLUSTRATED, WILL BE OUT IN A FEW DAYS.—Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price, 75c. gilt, $1. At the office of the Advocate and Guardian, No. 37 East 29th-st., New-York. All the profits are devoted to the Home for the Friendless.

CUPPER'S UNIVERSAL STAIR-BUILDER.—Third edition just published, $5. Catalogues of Masonic books, 25 cts. Allyne's Ritual of Freemasonry, $5; Jackin and Boaz, $2 50; Flame on the Soul, $1; Laws, $1 25; Physical Theory of Another Life, $1; Elements of Thought, 75 cents. Books will be sent to any address. WILLIAM GOWANS,
No. 65 Gentre-st.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS, MERCHANTS and others, who have circulars to wrap, addressed and mailed quickly and cheaply by one who has large experience as in the business, by addressing P. O. Box 1,287, New-York.

STATIONERY.

1859.—BLANK BOOKS, PRINTING, Lithographing, Stationery, Paper, Copying Presses, DIARIES FOR 1859, ALL SIZES.
ACCOUNT BOOKS made to order, printed, paged, ruled and bound to pattern. Also, a large stock on hand of all kinds and styles, of our own manufacture, of superior quality.
PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHY AND ENGRAVING.—All Jobs executed in all their variety of design and style, with dispatch, at low prices.
STATIONERY ARTICLES, of every description, of superior quality.
HOLIDAY GIFTS.—Useful Articles, Gold Pencils, Pens, Chessmen, Boards, Scrap Books, Inkstands, and a great variety of Fancy Stationery, for Holiday Gifts, at low prices.
Importing and Manufacturing Stationers,
No. 64 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane.

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IRON AND HARDWARE.

ILLUMINATING TILES, VAULT COVERS, &c.
ILLUMINATING TILES,
VAULT COVERS, &c.,
giving from 25 to 50 per cent. more light than any other protected light manufactured for
PLATFORMS,
AREAS,
DOOR SILLS AND RISERS,
SIDEWALKS,
FLOOR and ROOF LIGHTS
OF
LEONARD & JACKSON'S PATENT.
Patented June, 1858. This is an entire new patented article, the glass is protected, a cart wheel can pass over the light without touching the glass, and it gives from one-quarter to one-half more light than any other manufactured, besides our prices are reasonable; we do not have to pay Thaddeus Hyatt one dollar a foot for every foot manufactured, nor yet a royalty of ten dollars for every foot of vault lights sold, as the prices few that compose the vault-light combination. We respectfully invite the attention of owners, architects, builders and others to examine our light—a better article at less money.
We also manufacture
IRON BUILDING FRONTS,
BEAMS,
GIRDERS,
COLUMNS,
RAILINGS,
STAIRS,
SHUTTERS,
and every description of
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON WORK
for building purposes.
Manufacturers of the following iron fronts and interior work:
New-York Times Building and the balance of the block, American Exchange Bank,
Astor Banking House,
Union Bank,
and many others.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 107 to 117 Beach-st.,
East Broadway stages pass within one block of our works.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,
Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the Times Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond. United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES—PERFECTLY reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 60 Broadway.

GAS PIPE! GAS PIPE!!!—LARGE CONsignment! Prices much below manufacturers' prices. Also, brass and malleable fittings. JOHN E. LUDERWOOD & CO., No. 9 Gold-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 26 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 26 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 26 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 26 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 26 William-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, DEC. 31, A LARGE ENVELope, containing Policy No. 7,325 of the New-York Life Insurance Company, on the life of Mrs. F. C. Hoffman, together with other sundry papers, valuable only to the owner, was lost while going from No. 123 Chambers-st. to the Shoe and Leather Bank, or from the corner of Chambers-st. and Broadway to No. 112 Broadway. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to the New-York Life Insurance Company, No. 112 Broadway, or to the subscriber, ALFRED W. HOFFMAN, No. 123 Chambers-st., up stairs, or No. 22 West 13th-st., near 7th-av.

LOST.—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING $25 IN bankable money, also a check for $100 on the Fulton Bank, payable to our order, (the payment of which has been stopped,) and some uncurrent funds, with papers and bills of no use to any but the owners. The finder of the above will receive a liberal reward by returning the same to the subscribers, JOSEPH McKEE & SON, corner of Broome and Eldridge sts.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE.—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets and all similar goods, are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, as indicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties infringing responsible.
Licenses to use the patent may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 22 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, on reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

DANCING.

A. BODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 800 Broadway, New-York,
No. 127 Montague-st., Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

NEGOTIATIONS TO BE ENTERED INTO CHARLES GLINTON'S New Year's account to America and Europe.
Owing to his one of all that is to be made over the present mode of making railroads and from driving or pulling cars from the circumference of their wheels, which results are shown in the working model. The width of the arm of the main cyne one-half of the power gained, and by changing from speed to power, raising from four to six times the grade, as all the wheels are drawn round by pulleys thus doing away with three-quarters of the weight of the locomotive and half the power. It will also prevent the bend in chrome in the immediate relief substitutes light wheels for the ponderous driving ones and pulleys instead of brakes on the car axles, it does away with brakes on the locomotive, and is at quickly attached or detached as at present. The model may be seen the ensuing year at the New-York Exhibition. CHAS. GLINTON.
N. B.—Patent thieves beware.
Or I will be there.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SOMETHING TO DO, BY A YOUNG lady willing to make herself useful in a family or school; she is a competent teacher, and an agreeable and loving companion of a family. A home will be more important consideration in the compensation. Address R. L. M., Box No. 127, New-York Times Office.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, WITH EXcellent City references, a situation as regular chamber-maid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; will assist, with the washing and ironing; wages $12 to $17; also, a book in all branches or regular laundress, does up lines in style; wages $17. Call at 216 East 2d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried woman as wet-nurse, having lost her own child, three months old. No objection to go to the country; or, having it at her own residence, No. 23 4th-st. Best of City references. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, AND TO wash and iron, by a respectable young woman. Apply at her present employer's, No. 12 West 26th-st.

A YOUNG LADY, LATELY ARRIVED from Germany, wishes to accompany a family (German preferred) to Europe. Best of references dispensed. Address S. F., Box No. 122 Times Office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A wholesale Hardware store, by a young man who has had five years' experience in the business. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 201 New-York Times Office.

WANTED—THE SUBSCRIBER, A THOROUGHLY competent bookkeeper, desires a situation in a jobbing, commission or shipping house; in this City. Has had charge of the books of the owner of a large iron and shoe house in New-York for several years past. Can give undoubted references. Address, for three days, E. S., Box No. 135 Times office.

WANTED—SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY A competent man who has five years' recommendations he perfectly understands his business in all its various branches, and is of a most obliging disposition; has the best City references from his last place. Address C. M. E., Box No. 184 Times Office. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—BY A MAN, 30 YEARS OF AGE, A situation as general clerk; is a good correspondent, can furnish City references, and will make himself generally useful for a small salary. Address C. W. C., Box No. 131 Times Office.

TO LAWYERS—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as copyist in a lawyer's office. Refers to E. D. Smith, W. R. Hoche, Charles O'Conor, G. O. Vermilye and others. Good references given. Address R. B. FAIRFIELD, Box No. 204 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A NEWLY-PAtented portable copying press and book, weighing eight ounces. Sells readily at large profits. For further particulars, apply to J. R. COOLEY, Pawtuckaugh, N. Y.

WANTED—A FEW ACTIVE YOUNG AMERICAN men, to solicit orders and make sales for something that is highly profitable. Salary from $40 to $100 per month. Apply at 30 BROADSTREET, No. 117 Nassau-st., room No. 18. (Cut this out.)

WANTED—A PROFESSED COOK; ONE WHO understands French and English cooking, boiling game, etc., may apply with references, from 6 to 8 in the evening, at No. 58 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CHILD'S NURSE and seamstress; an American, who can give unexceptionable references will find a good home by addressing W. L., Box 137, Times Office.

WANTED—AN ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSman; one who is accustomed to office work, putting drawings, making working drawings, and accounts, need apply. Address Box No. 979 Hartford, Conn.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY AS ARAMANUENSIS, one of literary taste preferred, to write a work of national interest. Address E. B. FAIRFIELD, Times Office, giving name and residence.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT CHILD'S NURSE—One accustomed to the care of an infant. Apply at No. 33 East 30th-st., between 10 and 1 o'clock, on Jan. 3 and 4.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CANVASSING agents for a handsome and valuable work, to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEORGE W. ELLIOTT, at Harper & Brothers, Franklin-square.

A CHEMIST—AN AMERICAN—PUPIL OF GEnteele and Dumas, of Paris—is desirous of obtaining a situation as chemist in a manufactory of chemicals, or in any establishment where chemical knowledge may be required. Address A. D., Box No. 1,365 Post-Office.

INSTRUCTION

MORAVIAN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth, Northampton County, Pa. Easy of access from New York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, thence by stage 2 miles. A new term will commence Jan. 4, 1859. Payment in advance, $60 per quarter, for board and tuition in English, German and vocal music. Extra charge for instruction in ancient languages and instrumental music $4 extra per quarter. Catalogues, with full particulars, to be obtained from Messrs. A. RININGER & CO., Nos. 70 and 74 Liberty-st., New-York; JORDAN & BROS., No. 209 North 2d-st., Philadelphia; or from the Rev. EDWARD R. REICHERT, Principal.
NAZARETH HALL, Dec. 1, 1858.

HEALTH ACQUIRED BY CALISTHENICS AND ELOCUTION.—A French lady wishes to re-engage part or the whole of her time, as a daily or resident teacher in schools or families requiring thorough instruction in French, German, Italian, English, Spanish, Composition, Calisthenics, Elocution, and the branches of a liberal education. References to finish pupils. Lessons at her residence 50 cents an hour. Miss W., care of Mr. LEROY, French Chemist, 583 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES.—NO. 608 BROADWAY.—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

THE SESSION OF THE EVENING Schools for the year 1859 will commence on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 4. Doors open in the male department at 6 o'clock, and in the female department at 6½ o'clock, P. M. Pupils will please be punctual in their attendance. By order of the Executive Committee on Evening Schools. GEO. WHITE, Chairman.

CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL FORM NEW classes the coming week for his gymnastic practice in writing. Without regard to previous bad habits an absolutely perfect use of the pen is of necessity acquired by all who go faithfully through the practice. Lessons in schools and families. W. S. MACLAURIN,
Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—TWO YOUTHS, of either sex, can obtain board, tuition, rooms, &c., in a private family, at No. 64 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, where they will receive the personal supervision and kind care of an experienced instructress and lady. For terms, references, and further particulars, apply as above.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—Boarding and day pupils—No. 19 East 16th-st. For full information, see circular, which may be obtained at the Institute, or will be sent to applicants. The Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., Principal.

A. FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 8. Next term opens Jan. 1, 1859.

$130 PER YEAR.—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, Greene County, N. Y.—Male and Female. Students received any time. Address the Rev. H. J. FOX, Principal, or call at 122 Nassau-st., up stairs, or 229 Water-st.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS.—DAY AND Evening classes for beginners, and conversation; admission to both, $3 a month; at No. 32 4th-av. From the first week pupils read, translate and answer in French questions addressed to them.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE Institute, for the education of young gentlemen and lads, on Washington-square, No. 24 4th-st.
CLARKE & PARSONS, Principals.
P. S.—The second quarter opened Monday, Nov. 29.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av., will reopen on the 4th inst.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS—ELM Park Institute for boys, Litchfield, Conn. A first-class school. Terms moderate. Apply to Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, No. 68 East 24th-st.; boarding and day school. Classics and modern languages. Thorough primary department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 26th and 27th sts. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

INSTRUCTION—WANTED, IN A GENTLEMAN'S family, a Gentleman past the middle age, of a cultivated mind, liberal education, of refined manners, unexceptionable character and a Protestant to devote to a young lady about an hour, some days, to each pupil, to read with, to drill the mind, to habits of methodical and reflecting; and also to impart a facility of expressing herself upon the subjects treated by the authors studied. None other need apply. Address W. H. T. Box No. 1,324 lower Post-Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS HAD experience in teaching, desires a situation as governess, to give instruction in the English branches and the rudiments of French. Would prefer to go South.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

[illegible] OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—[illegible] partnership has this day been formed [illegible] undersigned, pursuant to the Statutes of [illegible] New-York, under the firm of DICKERSON, [illegible] MORE & REED. The nature of the business [illegible] in the importation and sale of metals [illegible] in merchandise generally. The general [illegible] interested therein are JOHN S. DICKERSON, [illegible] of residence is New-York; WILLIAM T. [illegible] MORE, whose place of residence is Liverpool; [illegible] REED, whose place of residence is New [illegible] special partner interested therein is PETER [illegible] VANDERVOORT, who resides in New-York; and [illegible] partner has contributed to the common [illegible] sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The [illegible] which this partnership is to commence is [illegible] 1859, and to continue for two years, to wit: [illegible] 1861, when it will terminate.
[illegible] New-York, December 30, 1858.
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By Clinton Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERE[illegible] existing between the undersigned under the [illegible] VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., New-[illegible] WHITTEMORE & CO., Liverpool, expires [illegible] its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.—Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1858.
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

[illegible] will continue their business in Liver[illegible] under the firm of WHITTEMORE & [illegible] New-York, Jan. 1, 1859.
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

[illegible] FIRM OF BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. [illegible] this day by its own limitation. The busi[illegible] concern will be settled by BOWEN, HOLMES [illegible] successors, at Nos. 330 and 332 Broadway.
HENRY C. BOWEN,
THEODORE McNAMEE,
SAMUEL P. HOLMES,
ANTHONY GILKISON.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1858.
[illegible] have formed a copartnership under [illegible] BOWEN, HOLMES & CO., for general deal[illegible] and Staple Dry Goods, and will occupy the [illegible] firm of Bowen, McNamee & Co., Nos. 330 [illegible] Broadway.
HENRY C. BOWEN,
SAMUEL P. HOLMES,
ANTHONY GILKISON,
DAVID E. AVERY,
WILLIAM VAN OLINDA,
STEPHEN LASELL.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE AND RE[MOVAL].—HENRY SWIFT & CO., having associated [illegible] Mr. DAVID H. PAIGE, (late of the firm of [illegible] PAIGE & CO.) have removed to No. 117 [Broad]way, second door below Cedar-st., and will con[tinue] the Wholesale Grocery Business under the style [illegible] of SWIFT, PAIGE & CO.
HENRY SWIFT,
DAVID H. PAIGE,
JAMES M. SWIFT.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1859.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED [have] this day entered into copartnership under the [illegible] firm of KNISELY, STOUT & KELLOGG, for [the] term of three years, to commence on the 1st day of [January], 1859, and terminate on the 31st day of December, [illegible] will continue the business of the late firm of [illegible] KNISELY & CO., at No. 83 Chambers-st., New-York.
WILLIAM KNISELY,
CHAS. STOUT,
[illegible]
New-York, Jan. 1, 1859.

[illegible] JAUNCEY & CO. [illegible] by his death on the [illegible] March last. The business will be continued under [the] same firm by the undersigned surviving partners at [No.] [illegible] Pearl-st., Hanover-square.
WILLIAM H. JAUNCEY,
JOSEPH JAUNCEY.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP here[tofore] existing under the name and firm of MY[ERS], KNISELY & CO., is this day dissolved by its own [limitation]. The business of the late firm will be settled [by] JAMES MYERS, or their successors, KNISELY, [STOUT] & KELLOGG, at No. 83 Chambers-st., New-York.
JAMES MYERS,
WM. KNISELY,
CHARLES STOUT.
New-York, Dec. 31st, 1858.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1859.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE, THIS DAY, [formed] a copartnership under the firm of MERRITT, [illegible] & CO., for the transaction of a general banking [business] at No. 43 Wall-st., Phoenix Bank Building.
EDWIN H. MERRITT,
EDGAR STRANG,
(Late with Vanvleck, Read & Drexel.)
HOWARD LAPSLEY, of Philadelphia.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—HENRY EV[ER]DELL is this day admitted an equal partner in the [illegible] and Printing business of EVERDELL & SON, [which] firm will hereafter be known by the name of WM. EVERDELL & SONS.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1859.

ALBERT CLARK HAS ASSOCIATED [with] him SETH H. MOSELEY, late of the Massasoit [House], Springfield, and the business of the Brevoort [House] will be conducted under the firm of [illegible]
CLARK & MOSELEY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. THOMAS [CH]ARLES BARING and Mr. HENRY GRAFTON [CH]APMAN become partners in our house from this day.
WARD, CAMPBELL & CO.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1859.

JOHN S. HOLDEN IS THIS DAY ADMITTED [as] a member of our firm.
FREELAND SQUIRES & CO.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1859.

OFFICE OF MEIGS & GREENLEAF, NO. [illegible] Exchange-place—New-York, Jan. 1, 1859.—Mr. R. B. GREENLEAF is this day admitted as a member of our firm.
MEIGS & GREENLEAF.

MR. A. W. KETCHAM HAS THIS DAY [been] admitted a partner in our house.
WM. W. WRIGHT & CO.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1859.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. [LO]UIS, with a subscribed capital of $900,000, and a [paid] capital of $810,000, having declared dividends [during] the past sixteen months, amounting to 16 per [cent.], after placing to the credit of Surplus Fund—with [illegible] a dollar of suspended debt—equal to four per cent.—[illegible] the books for subscription to the capital stock [illegible] at the Bank of America, New-York, for a [limited] period, and for an amount not to exceed $200,000, [illegible] must be paid at the time of subscribing, [and] the remainder at such periods as may be called for [by the] Board of Directors during the ensuing year. Subscribers paying in full at the time of subscribing [illegible] between the calls of installments, will [illegible] dividends pro rata.
J. A. BROWNLEE, President.
DIRECTORS.
[illegible] Robert Campbell, Thomas D. Day,
[illegible] Ewing, D. A. January, [illegible] Levering,
[illegible] Lake, Wm. H. Morrison, Jas. E. Yeatman,
[illegible] Runyan, E. O. Sloan, G. L. Stansbury,
Robert K. Woods.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK—COR[NER] SOUTH THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS, [BROO]KLYN, E. D.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors [are] hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the [rate] of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of three dol[lars] and upwards that shall have been deposited three [months] on the first day of January next, will be paid to [depos]itors on and after Monday, Jan. 17. [Interest] not called for will be placed to the credit of de[positors] as principal. [Deposits] made on or before the 10th day of January [will] draw interest from the 1st. [The] funds of this Institution are securely invested in [bonds] and mortgages on real estate worth double the [amount] loaned, and in City, County and State Bonds. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and [holidays] excepted,) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
[illegible] W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

OHIO STATE INTEREST.—OHIO STATE [Ag]ency, No. 25 William-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1859. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of [Ohio] hereby give notice that on and after the date hereof, [and] until the 15th day of the present month, they will [be] ready at the office of the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 [William]-st., New-York City, to pay the interest due this [day on] the Stock issued by the State of Ohio and re[deemable] in the City of New-York. All interest due [this] day, which is not called for prior to the 15th day of [January], will be paid only at the office of the Commis[sioners] of the Sinking Fund, at Columbus, Ohio.
F. M. WRIGHT, Auditor of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State, } Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 79 Atlantic-st., Jan. 1, 1859.
DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED [that] interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum [on] all sums from $5 to $500, and of five per cent. on sums [over] $500, will be paid to the depositors entitled thereto, [on and] after 20th inst. Interest not called for will draw [interest as] principal. All money deposited on or before [the 10th] inst. will draw interest from first January. Bank [open] daily from 10 to 2, and on Monday and Saturday [evenings] from 6 to 8 o'clock.
IRA SMITH, Pres't.
[illegible] Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE MASTERTON, SMITH [& S]INCLAIR STONE-DRESSING COMPANY.—[Foot] of East 29th st.—The regular annual meeting of the [stock]holders will be held at the Company's Office on [WEDNE]SDAY, the 12th of January, 1859, for the election [of] Trustees to serve for one year. Poll open from [illegible] o'clock A. M. By order,
ALEX. MASTERTON, President.
[Transfer] books closed from date till after the election.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1858.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 [illegible] corner of 7th-st.—Deposits made on or be[fore the] 10th of January will bear interest from 1st Janu[ary, at] the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, [and 5] per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily [from] [illegible] M. to 2 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday [evenings] from 5 to 7 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, Pres't.
[illegible] } Vice-Pres. ISAAC C. SMITH, Secretary.

[illegible] SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. [illegible] [illegible] open daily from 10 A. M. [illegible] P. M., and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and [Saturdays]. Interest 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. [Deposits] made on or before the 10th inst. will draw inter[est from] the 1st.
M. H. VAN PELT, President.
[illegible] Secretary.

MICHIGAN STATE BONDS AND COUPONS. [illegible] The Interest Coupons and Bonds of the State of [Michigan], maturing on the 1st of January next, will be [paid on] presentation at the Artisans' Bank.
SILAS M. HOLMES,
Treasurer of the State of Michigan.
[illegible] Dec. 23, 1858.

NOTICE.—THE JANUARY COUPONS OF COUNTY [illegible] Louis bonds will be paid at the Continental [Bank] [illegible]
[illegible] County Treasurer.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL [RAIL]ROAD COMPANY.—The coupons on the Bonds [of this] Company due Jan. 1, 1859, will be paid at the office [of] [illegible] UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 10 Exchange-[place] [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 3 Place de la Bourse, Paris,
Successors to LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.
[illegible] of credit available for travelers in [illegible] and the East. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills issued at [illegible] New-York office.
H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 56 Broadway.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.
[illegible]

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PAPER WANTED, AT LOW RATES,
By JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—CHICAGO, Dec. 15, 1858.—Coupons for interest maturing Jan. 1, 1859, on first mortgage bonds of Central Military Tract Railroad Company, Chicago and Aurora Railroad Company, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, will be paid at maturity by the Bank of Commerce, New-York.
By a provision in the mortgage of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, the holders of the bonds issued by the Central Military Tract and Chicago and Aurora Companies, may deliver them up to this Company, and receive in exchange therefor the eight per cent. sinking fund bonds issued under said mortgage. Exchanges of bonds may be effected with Edward L. Baker, one of the Trustees, in Boston, Mass.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer,
Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Co.

Nov. 20, 1858.
WE HAVE THE GREATEST SATISFACTION in announcing that on Tuesday, the 30th inst., and for fourteen days thereafter, we shall be prepared to pay the two installments, due respectively on 31st December, 1858, and 30 June, 1859.
J. & A. DENNISTOUN, Glasgow,
DENNISTOUN CROSS & CO., London.
A. DENNISTOUN & CO., Liverpool.
Referring to the above announcement, we beg to state that we continue our business of buying and selling Sterling Exchange, and granting Commercial and Travelers' credits.
DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
No. 33 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—LICKING CO. AND NEWARK, OHIO BONDS.—The interest coupons on the bonds issued by the Commissioners of Licking Co., Ohio, to the Central Railroad Company. Also, the Bonds issued by the Corporation of Newark, Ohio, to the Central Ohio Railroad Company and the Newark Plank Road Company; and also on the Bonds issued by the Trustees of Newark Township to the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company, due on the 1st January, 1859, will be paid on and after the 31st inst., at the office of STANTON, SHELDON & CO., No. 51 Front-st.
New-York, Dec. 25, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY.—No. 46 Exchange-place.—New-York, Dec. 24, 1858.—Proposals will be received, until the 10th day of January next, to sell to this Company Bonds of the Company now outstanding. Proposals to be sent to this office directed to the Treasurer, and indorsed "Proposals to sell Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company Bonds." The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals. By order of the Board.
THEO. STURGES, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1859. The transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland, will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 12, inclusive.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, F. H. GRAIN, C. F. SMITH, } No. 29 William-st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANK—CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums of $1,000 and under. All deposits made before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President,
JNO. WAITE, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—DEC. 29, 1858.—NOTICE.—The Trustees of this institution have directed interest to be paid to all of its depositors entitled thereto by the rules, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all larger amounts, payable on and after the 17th day of January next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-STREET.—New-York, Dec. 27, 1858.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, will be held at the Office No. 10 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 10, next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 14th of January.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.—New-York, Dec. 28, 1858.—The books of this Company will close on the 31st instant, preparatory to its annual statement. Parties holding policies are requested to furnish an account of all risks attaching thereon up to that date. Also, claims for return of premiums, to avoid any discrepancy in the accounts.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

New-York, Dec. 30, 1858.
COUPONS OF MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, issued to the Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, and Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the said Company, will hereafter be paid by the mortgagees in possession of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad, at the Ocean Bank, in New-York.

OFFICE JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY—CHICAGO, Dec. 27, 1858.—The Coupons of the 8 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid on presentation at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place.
GEO. BARNETT, President.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, [illegible]
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN[TEREST] at the rate of [illegible] per cent. per annum will be charged on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st of January, 1859, dating from Oct. [illegible], 1858.
WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

HARTFORD CITY BONDS.—THE INTEREST Coupons due Jan. 1, 1859, on the Bonds of the City of Hartford, issued to the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, will be paid at the Phoenix Bank, in the City of Hartford, on and after Jan. 1 next.
F. A. BROWN, City Treasurer.
HARTFORD, Dec. 27, 1858.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, Dec. 23, 1858.—The Coupons and Bonds of this Company, falling due Jan. 1, 1859, will be paid on and after that date at this office, or at the office of Ketchum, Howe & Co., New-York, at the option of the holders.
H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY—DEC. 22, 1858. The annual election of thirteen Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, Jan. 10 next, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M., at the office No. 174 Centre-st. The transfer-book will be closed from the 23d inst. until after the election. By order.
C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY—New-York, Dec. 29, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this Company and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1859; commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 3 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary pro tem.

$50,000 CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds, secured by an only mortgage upon large and very valuable real estate in the city of Chicago, and also by a second mortgage upon the road, for sale by
C. KOWALSKI, No. 22 William-st.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons of the Bonds of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, due 1st of January next, will be paid on and after that date at the Corn Exchange Bank.
JOHN A. DIX, President.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, 4th-st., corner of 8th-av.
ALL SUMS DEPOSITED HERE BEFORE the 12th January next will draw interest from the 1st January.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. [illegible], Sec.

FOR SALE—$120,000 10 PER CENT. BONDS, interest payable semi-annually in this City and secured by Trust deed of improved property located in the heart of the City of Chicago, Ill., valued $400,000. For further particulars, apply to STOUT, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 11 Nassau and 13 Pine sts., New-York.

OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER—ST. PAUL, Dec. 20, 1858. MINNESOTA STATE BONDS.—The interest falling due Jan. 1, 1859, on Minnesota Bonds, will be paid upon presentation of the coupons at the Atlantic Bank, New-York.
G. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer.

JERSEY CITY WATER BONDS.—THE COUPONS of the Jersey City Water Bonds, due on the 1st of January, 1859, will be paid, on and after the 3d proximo, on presentation at the Continental Bank, New-York, or at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City.
CHAS. FINK, Pres. Board Jersey City Water Com'rs.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1859.
THE HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will pay their stockholders, on demand, a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. at their office, No. 45 Wall-st. By order
DORAS L. STONE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest coupons of the 3d mortgage and bonds of 1873, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, at the office of the Treasurer, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1859, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid after that day at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

ILLINOIS STATE INTEREST.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1858.—The interest due Jan. 1, on the debt of the State of Illinois, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Ketchum, Howe & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place.
[illegible], Treasurer of State of Illinois.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—Agreeably to provisions of the trust mortgage securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until noon of Saturday, Jan. 22 next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of twenty-five (25) or any portion thereof) of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the sinking fund.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY,
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Dec. 16, 1858.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF COUPONS ON BONDS issued by Municipality No. 2, of the City of New-Orleans, to City Bank, Samuel T. Arnold, J. C. Frothingham and Joseph Fowler, Jr., and by the Consolidated City to William F. Converse, Chairman, and to the Railroad Companies, due and payable in New-York on the first and fifteenth of January, 1859, are hereby notified to present them for payment, when due, at the Bank of America.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF COUPONS OF THE County of Madison, Alabama, issued to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, and payable Jan. 1, 1859, will present them for payment at the Bank of America on and after Monday, Jan. 3.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF COUPON NO. 5 OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, payable in New-York, will present them for payment at the Bank of America on and after Monday, Jan. 3.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE City of Louisville issued to the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company, maturing Jan. 1, 1859, will present them for payment at the Bank of America on and after Monday, Jan. 3, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.—NOTICE.—An election for Directors of this Company will be held on Jan. 3, proximo, at the office of the Company. Poll will open at 12 M. and close at 2 o'clock P. M.
J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—COUPONS ON BONDS OF THE CITY of Louisville, issued to the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company, both those payable at the Bank of Commerce, and those payable on their face at the Bank of America, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, at the Bank of America.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK—NO. 7 WALL-ST.—New-York, Dec. 27, 1858.—ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, 11th January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock, P. M.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 60 Wall-st.

ERIE INTEREST COUPONS WANTED BY DE LAUNAY, ISELIN & CLARKE, No. 63 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.
Transfer books will be closed until the above date.
Also, Resolved, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By order.
WM. F. LEGGETT,
Dec. 16, 1858. Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st., New-York.
The usual semi annual interest dividend of 3½ ₩ cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after Jan. 3. Transfer Books will be closed from on and after Dec. 27 until Jan. 3.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, No. 16 Broadway, New-York, December 17, 1858.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. out of the profits of this Company, payable on and after the 1st of January next, on the Consolidated Stock, (of $300,000,) at the office of the Company.
The transfer books will be closed on the 22d inst., except for the purpose of exchange of any outstanding old certificates for new certificates, under the new basis of Capital.
JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK—New-York, Dec. 28, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 17. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

DIVIDEND.—THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after the 5th day of January next. The transfer-books will be closed from this day to the day of payment. By order of the Board,
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
New-York, Dec. 24, 1858.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—New-York, Jan. 1, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The fifth semi-annual dividend of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the past six months, on Tuesday, the 11th January next. The transfer books will be closed up to the date of payment. By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS will pay the regular semi-annual dividend to the New-York Stockholders as follows: 5 per cent. on all Stock paid on July 1, 1858; and at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on all Stock paid since that date—dividend payable at the Bank of America in New-York on the 3d proximo.
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22, 1858. R. T. BARRY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—ATLANTIC BANK, NEW-YORK.—A semi-annual dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent. on the Capital Stock, will be paid on and after Jan. 10.
The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January inclusive. By order of the Board.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK, BROOKLYN.—A SEMI-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, out of the profits for the six months ending with the 31st inst., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 3 next.
The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, Dec. 18, 1858.
EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI ANNUAL dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, ensuing.
The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE PARK BANK.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock for the current six months, payable on and after the 10th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January inclusive.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
New-York, Dec. 28, 1858.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable on and after the 3d of January next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th day of January, 1859. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—New-York, Dec. 24, 1858.—A dividend of three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place.—New-York, Dec. 13, '58.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. payable on and after 3d January next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 3d January, inclusive.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Dec. 31, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of January next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, DEC. 24, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 3, next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the day of payment.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, DEC. 29, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) out of the net profits of the six months ending 29th inst., payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1859. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1858.—A semi annual dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid to the stockholders on or after Monday, Jan. 3, next. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th inst. to Jan. 4, inclusive.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

SEVENTH WARD BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 24, 1858.—FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the current six months ending 31st inst., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1859.
By order. A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1858.—The Board of Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a dividend of eight per cent., (8,) for six months, payable on and after Jan. 3 next.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

MANUFACTURER'S BANK—BROOKLYN, L. I., Dec. 31, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on demand.
T. C. DISBROW, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 3.
[illegible], Cashier.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Sailing regularly on advertised days.
CLIPPER, SATURDAY, JAN. 15.
The famous extreme A 1 New-York built clipper ship
YOUNG AMERICA,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
Is now rapidly receiving her cargo at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st.
The reputation of the Young America as a California Trader is so well known as to need no comment. Her passages have been 110 days, 100 days and 108 days, respectively, and always delivered her cargo in superior condition. The large engagements already made, will enable us to give her prompt dispatch. N. B.—No Soda taken by ships of this line. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.
Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & Co. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
SATURDAY, JAN. 22.
The fast sailing clipper ship
DICTATOR,
ZEREGA, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 13, East River. This elegant and substantial clipper has been built expressly for the California trade, having all the improved ventilations, and has always delivered her cargoes in superior condition, offers great inducements to shippers desirous of landing their goods in San Francisco free from sweat and other damage. She insures at the lowest rates, and having large engagements, will be dispatched on her advertised day. N. B.—No Sal Soda taken on vessels of this line. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The extreme clipper
HURRICANE,
SHERMAN, Commander,
will receive freight Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 3 and 4.
Apply to ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 63 Pine-st., corner William.
Agents in San Francisco Messrs.
ROSS, DEMPSTER & Co.
Collections made in California and Oregon.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.
FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $30; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. The STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will succeed, and sail on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5, at 3 P. M.

TAPSCOTT'S LIVERPOOL AND LONDON LINE OF PACKETS.
Persons wishing to send for their friends should embrace the earliest opportunity in making arrangements to have them brought out in these unequaled lines of packets early in the coming Spring, before the great rush of emigration commences.
REMITTANCES.
Sight drafts payable throughout Great Britain and Ireland for sale as usual. For further particulars apply to TAPSCOTT & Co.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112
Second Cabin Passage..........60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 5.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Jan. 19.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Feb. 2.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New-York will be by the steamship PACIFIC, Capt. NICHOLSON, on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, next, and the CIRCASSIAN, Capt. WM. JACKSON, on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, next, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First class, $90; Second, $50; Third, $30, including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First class, $35; Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson-st., and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of Railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway for $30.
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
New-York, Dec. 6, 1858.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Feb. 5.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Captain A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, for the above ports, the day after the arrival of steamship AFRICA, which left Liverpool 25th December.
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........[illegible]
Passage money between Nassau and Havana..........[illegible]
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC SCREW STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, F. [illegible], Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River on SATURDAY, Jan. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans $33 50; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $25; Albany, Ga., $25; Atlanta and Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance, ½ per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 1, 1859, at 3 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, Dublin and Londonderry, without delay, for $30. Return tickets to either of the above places, good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.
GLASGOW, Capt. Thomson, SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 12 noon.
EDINBURG, Capt. Cumming, SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75: third class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
For freight or passage apply to
ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES.—FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA FOR Charleston, S. C. In consequence of the storm, the above steamer will be detained until Monday, Jan. 3, at 10 o'clock. At which time passengers are requested to be on board.
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer JAMES ADGER, E. ADAMS, Commander, will succeed the above, and leave on Saturday, Jan. 8.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Asia, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9½ o'clock, A. M. The AFRICA will sail on the 19th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 239 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings, at 10 o'clock, from Pier No. 25 East River, steamer BRIDGEPORT. Freight taken to all stations on the Housatonic and Naugatuck railroads, and received on wharf every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, from 1½ o'clock until sundown. Office No. 165 Beekman-st.
G. W. CORLIES, Agent.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

$50,000 TO LOAN, ON IMPROVED property in this City, in sums not under $5,000. Apply to STOUT, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 11 Nassau and 13 Pine sts., New-York.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SO[UTH], [E]ast, or West, should buy, before starting, A[PPLETON]'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The [illegible] manner in which the through route maps are del[ineated] enables the traveler to see at a glance how he sh[ould] [illegible]. He will save many a dollar by [illegible]
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For Albany and Troy, [illegible]
On and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858, trains will leave [26th-st.], New-York, as follows:
[illegible] A. M. for White Plains.
[illegible] A. M. for Williams Bridge.
[illegible] A. M. mail train for Albany.
[illegible] P. M. for White Plains.
[illegible] P. M. for Williams Bridge.
[illegible] P. M. for Millerton.
[illegible] P. M. Express for Albany.
[illegible] P. M. for Croton Falls.
[illegible] P. M. for White Plains.
[illegible] P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre-sts.
[illegible] P. M. for Williams Bridge.
RETURNING WILL LEAVE
[illegible] A. M. from White Plains.
[illegible] A. M. from Williams Bridge.
[illegible] A. M. from Croton Falls.
[illegible] A. M. from Millerton.
[illegible] A. M. from White Plains.
[illegible] A. M. mail train from Albany.
[illegible] A. M. from Williams Bridge.
[illegible] P. M. from White Plains.
[illegible] P. M. from White Plains.
[illegible]
[illegible] Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—[On] and after MONDAY, [illegible], [passenger] trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Murray-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburg, Port Jervis and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHAS. MORAN, President.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Courtlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 20, 1858. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 A. M. 3:15 and 4:30 P. M.; Albany Mail Train, 11:15 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 6:45 A. M. and 12 M.; for Dobb's Ferry, 3:40 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 6:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, and Dobb's Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:05 and 10:20 A. M.; and 3:15 and 5:38 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 8 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:30, 7:50 and [illegible] A. M., 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45 and 10 A. M., and 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 35 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD LEAVES SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport; Syosset [illegible] (on Saturday nights only to Yaphank;) Hempstead [illegible]; Jamaica 6.30 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS TAPLING MALCOLM, STEWART REACH and WILLIAM HENRY BELL against HENRY CHELLINGWORTH.—To HENRY CHELLINGWORTH, the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 65 Merchants' Exchange, in said City, County and State, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirteen thousand two hundred and sixty-six dollars and two cents, with interest from the 17th day of June, 1858, on two thousand and thirty-two dollars and eighty cents thereof; and from the 5th day of July, of the year last aforesaid, on fifteen hundred and twenty five dollars and seventy cents thereof, and from the 16th day of July, of said year, on thirteen hundred and forty-seven dollars and seventy-four cents thereof; and from the 29th day of July, in said year, on twenty-five hundred and twenty-three dollars and fifty-six cents thereof; and from the 2d day of July, in said year, on eleven hundred and seventy-seven dollars and thirty-eight cents thereof; and from the 26th day of July, of said year, on sixteen hundred and eighty-one dollars and thirty-two cents thereof; and from the 31st day of July, of said year, on one thousand and seventy-one dollars and twenty-five cents thereof; and from the 15th day of September, in said year, on eighteen hundred and eighty-six dollars and twenty-seven cents, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 1, 1858.
LAROCQUES & BARLOW,
d11-law6S* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—MARY WOODFINE, plaintiff, against WILLIAM BARNES, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of Westchester County at White Plains, Dec. [illegible], 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the village of [illegible], County aforesaid, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, with interest from the twenty-first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Dec. 13, 1858.
R. W. VAN PELT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
d25-law6wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HUGH FITZPATRICK, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of Greenwood & Tucker, Counsellors-at-Law, No. 355 Fulton-st., Halsey's Buildings, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated Brooklyn, Nov. 18, 1858.
MARY FITZPATRICK, Administratrix of
n29-law6mS* Hugh Fitzpatrick, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. FOWLER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at her residence, No. 80 Columbia-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 8th day of March next.—Dated Aug. 30, 1858.
s1-law6mS* ELIZA C. FOWLER, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN RULLHAUSEN, late of the City of New-York, Sugar Refiner, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 281 Cherry-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of March next. Dated New-York, Sept 17, 1858.
ANNA RULLHAUSEN, Administratrix.
s18-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF EDWARD C. WEST, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, to all persons having claims against JAMES JOHNSTONE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 183 Grand-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next. Dated New-York, Aug. 28, 1858.
ROBERT R. BREESE, HENRY P. WEST. } Executors.
au28-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HUGH RILEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Alban P. Man, Esq., No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before March 1, 1859.—Dated New York, Aug. 27, 1858.
BERNARD RILEY, HUGH DONOHUE, } Administrators.
au28-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WOODWARD HUNT, late of Union County, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his residence No. [illegible] Third-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of Sept., 1858.
[illegible] ROBERT DOWNE, Administrator.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE ADVERTISER, HAVING ESTABLISHED a brewery in a desirable location, and which has been successful, is desirous of meeting with a gentleman with from $6,000 to $8,000 at command, and who would be willing to superintend the out-door departments, to join him as partner. Address BREWER, Box No. 588 Post-Office, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

WANTED—A PARTY TO SELL TO THE JOBbing trade in the large cities a first-class make of linen threads and spool cotton. None need apply unless thoroughly acquainted with the goods and the business. Address Box 3666 Post-Office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED—A PARTNER in a first-class business, without competition. The profits are large and the demand without limit. Address PARTNER, Box No. 152 Times Office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A JOB PRINTING Office, near Spruce or William sts., New-York, with 3 or 4-presses. Address A. B., Box No. 191 Times Office, stating price and terms.

FOR SALE—A SMALL SLOOP, SUITABLE FOR the oyster trade; about 10 tons burden. For further particulars inquire or address JOSEPH NASH, Westport, Conn.

FOR SALE—A BUTTER AND CHEESE STAND in Fulton Market. Inquire at No. 89.

MEDICAL.

THE EVIL RESULTS ARISING FROM [illegible] abuse and unhappy contamination may be sub[dued] by the powerful effect of "TRIESEMAR." [illegible]
[illegible] "Remedies." [illegible] [MO]RROW, No. [illegible] Franklin-st., New-York. [illegible] Sold also by [illegible] Franklin-st.

RICORD'S PRACTICE—ITS SUPERIORITY. This excellent system of private medical treatment [illegible] practice is at once the safest, mildest and least [illegible] with regard to diet, avocation, and [illegible] affected, while at the same time it is by far the most certain, prompt and efficacious treatment for Sexual and Seminal [diseases] extant. DR. C. D. HAMMOND, who was formerly a Pupil of RICORD, of Paris, the founder of this practice, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of New-York, is acknowledged to be the most successful practitioner in this line in America.
Office, NO. 61 BLEECKER-ST., east of Broadway, New-York. Hours from 8 to 1, and from 5 to 8 in the evening. C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Surgeon,
Author of "Medical Information for the Million," "Ricord's Practice Explained," &c.
RICORD'S PRACTICE EXPLAINED may be had gratis, on application as above.

A WINTER WARNING TO SUFFERERS FROM COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, PLEURISY, INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS AND CONSUMPTION!
USE ROSSWOG'S FLORAL EXTRACT for the cure and relief of all pulmonary disorders. It is the greatest discovery of the age, and is now made known systematically to the public through the columns of this and other leading journals. It was discovered upon the Alpine [illegible] of Switzerland, [illegible] the herb eaten by the sheep grazing there, [illegible] from disease of the lungs, and their [illegible] [illegible] by Dr. PAWY, graduate of [illegible] [illegible] New-York, where he can be consulted [illegible] o'clock gratis. [illegible]

[illegible] This purely vegetable remedy combines in itself the properties of an Antidote, a mild Cathartic, and a Tonic. It quickly removes from the blood and other fluids of the body the impurities of unhealthy secretions which [illegible] and feed disease, thus striking at the root of the malady.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton st., New-York.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. [illegible] Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.
DR. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, published simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHOEA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—Medical Journal. Sold by the Author, as above; also by CHAS. MILLER, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. Thirtieth edition. Over 400 pages, three cuts and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price, $1; by mail, 15 cents extra. Sold also by W. A. Townsend & Co., No. 377 Broadway. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. [illegible] Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 1, and 5 to 8 evenings.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Rahway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of vitality which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man more or less on a more vigorous and harmonious [illegible]. [illegible] Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all lingering elsewhere, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you may shortly [illegible] "Richard is himself again." Sure cure. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend and other wonderful remedies, price $1; cure guaranteed. Female diseases successfully treated; his monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., second door, perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Afflicted, call immediately before applying elsewhere; no charge for consultation. Attendance till 10 P. M.

HONEY BALM—COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL kindred diseases of the throat and lungs can easily be cured by the timely use of KEENEY'S HONEY BALM. Try it—only 25 cents per bottle. Prepared and sold by B. M. KEENEY & CO., No. 17 Court-st., cor. Jeralemon-st., Brooklyn, New-York. For sale by all respectable druggists.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal, gleet, stricture, weakness, &c., &c. Office No. [illegible], [illegible] west of Broadway. Hours [illegible] to 3, and till 9 o'clock. Consultation by letter.

DR. HUNTER.—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST. PERFORMS THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE.
THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASES IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., NEW-YORK. ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., offers to the public the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the [illegible] and poisonous virus of venereal disease, which is the genuine HUNTER'S RED DROP, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and [illegible] by any other person living except Dr. HUNTER. [illegible] notwithstanding [illegible] celebrated [illegible] been offered [illegible] never intrusted any living person [illegible] sequently everything offered for sale [illegible] is a libel, a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by unprincipled wretch [illegible] for the sake of a dollar, trifle with the lives of his fellow-men.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO A PROclamation of the Governor of this State, dated [illegible], 1858, and to the provisions of the laws of this State, public notice is hereby given, by the Common Council of the City of New-York, that a special election will be held on the 5th day of January, 1859, in the IVth Congressional District of the State of New-York, consisting of the IVth, VIth, Xth and XIVth Wards of the City of New-York, for a Representative to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John Kelly as such Representative in the Thirty-fifth Congress of the United States, said election will be held in the several places designated by the Common Council in the several Election Districts of the IVth, VIth, Xth and XIVth Wards of said Election District of the City, on said 5th day of January, 1859. The poll will be opened at sunrise and remain open until sunset, when it will be finally closed. The officer to be voted for at such election is a Representative to the Thirty-Fifth Congress for said IVth Congressional District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John Kelly, as such Representative. By order of the Common Council.
D. T. VALENTINE,
Dec. 23, 1858. Clerk of Common Council.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, GENeral assignee of Grew & Christopher, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of January next, at 12 o'clock M., by S. BOGART, Auctioneer, all the estate, right, title and interest, which he has as such assignee, in or to that certain dwelling-house and lot of land and premises situated in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the northerly side of Twenty-seventh-street, at a point distant one hundred feet easterly from the northeast corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Lexington-avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with Lexington-avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence easterly and parallel with Twenty-seventh-street twenty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Lexington-avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Twenty-seventh-street, and thence westerly along the same to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Dec. 29, 1858. J. E. KELLEY.
d31-2aw3wF&S

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS having claims or demands against JACOB J. VAN PELT, of the City of New-York, incurred prior to April 5, 1858, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of the same to the undersigned, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 34 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next, when the undersigned will make a distribution of the assigned estate of said VAN PELT, among those whose claims shall have been presented to us as hereby required.—Dated New-York, Dec. 28, 1858.
CHARLES H. CORSER,
JONATHAN BEERS,
Assignees of said Jacob J. Van Pelt.

NOTICE.—TO THE CREDITORS OF JAMES DE GRAY & CO., HENRY E. QUINAN, Assignee. You are requested to send your address, or call upon me at my place of business, No. 416 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., [I] have something to communicate bearing upon your [interests].
SETH C. KEYES.
[illegible]

FURNITURE.

[illegible]

A New-Year's Lesson.

Snow-flakes fall, fall, fall
Over the City and over all;
Under the shadow of a wall
Stands a beggar haggard and tall.

Neighbors meet
In every street,
And each other gaily greet—
What care they for frost or sleet?
Looms ply,
Shuttles fly,
To clothe them warm
Against the storm;
And they eat
The daintiest meat,
And they drink,
Wines that wink,
With bubbles bright as the brightest eyes
That ever languished in Paradise!
What care they for frost or sleet?
There is talk of buxom wives,
Happy homes, and merry lives.
Lips are smacked,
Jokes are cracked,
Hands are shaken,
Promises taken;
[illegible] the snow
[illegible] merrily to and fro;
[illegible] jingle to hear it go;

But still the snow-flakes fall, fall
Over the City and over all;
While in the shadow of the wall
Stands the beggar haggard and tall.

Joy-bells carol over head,
Carol that the Year is dead,
Carol that the Year is born,
Carol 'tis a blessed morn.
And the Sexton [illegible]
Ringing joy from [illegible]
Midst the clangor of the [illegible]
In the tumult [illegible] singing
Chimes more beautiful and grand
Than e'er were rung by mortal hand.
For while, on aerial wings
The notes he rings,
Over the city fly,
He thinks that, by and by,
When he has with his tunic consecrated
The day to all true hearts already holy,
How he elated
Will seek his homestead lowly;
How he will mount the stair,
And with his children share
The little feast by them impatiently awaited.
While thus his old heart swings,
The bells he faster rings,
As if to all the City
He'd chime his joyous ditty:
"Joy, joy, joy
To man and maid and boy!
To them who have no joy,
God's pity!"

But, still the snow-flakes fall, fall
Over the City and over all;
While in the shadow of the wall
Stands the beggar haggard and tall.

Who has ever seen
A dance upon the green,
When the swart sons of Labor,
To tune of pipe and tabor,
Trample with dancing feet
The weekly cares,
The troublous tares,
That fill Life's wheat?
Who has ever seen
Such dance upon the green,
And not observed,
Just where the verges of the circle curved,
Some melancholy man,
Ragged, and lone, and wan,
Who, with lack-lustre eye,
Saw the gay dance go by?
Who has not felt for such as he,
'Mid all the riotous glee,
A pity deep, profound—
A pity without bound—
For him to whom sweet sounds of joy brought sorrow,
For him whose life was spent in thinking of to-morrow?

Oh! maskers of to-day,
Who keep your holiday,
If ye should meet
Upon the merry street,
Under the shadow of a wall,
Where the snow-flakes fall, fall
White as shroud and cold as pall,
A beggar standing, haggard and tall—
Then, Oh! then,
Boys and maids and men,
Bring back, bring back
The light his dull eyes lack,
For what ye give to him returns to ye again!

FITZ-JAMES O'BRIEN.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

End of the Common Council of 1858.

CLOSING SCENES.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE LATE CRYSTAL PALACE—COMMUNICATION FROM THE MAYOR AND COMPTROLLER—COMPLIMENTARY RESOLUTIONS TO THE PRESIDENT—FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday. The petition of JOHN RILEY, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, in Fourteenth-street, near Avenue A, asking for the remission of the taxes on the church property on the ground that it was exempt from taxation was granted.

The petition of MABEL LUKE, widow of H. M. LUKE, who was killed at the fire in White-street, for assistance, with a resolution from the Committee on Finance in favor of appropriating $1000 for her relief, were read.

Alderman LYNES said it was a delicate matter to oppose such a petition, but that the deceased was not a fireman, but was attached to the Insurance patrol, and the insurance companies should extend the required aid to his family.

On motion of Alderman ADAMS, the petition was referred to the Committee on the Fire Department.

The following communication was then presented:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.

To the Common Council:

The Mayor and Comptroller, on the 21st of May 1858, took possession of the premises between Fortieth and Forty-second streets, on the Sixth avenue, and the distributing Reservoir. The premises were subsequently leased to the American Institute, and on the 5th day of October the Crystal Palace standing thereon was consumed by fire. At the time of the fire there was a large amount of property belonging to the American Institute and its exhibitors, and numerous works of art and other property left in the building by exhibitors at the World's Fair. When the City authorities took possession of the premises, they caused a complete schedule to be made of the property in the building, designating articles belonging to exhibitors at the World's Fair, to the Crystal Palace Association, and to the American Institute. The undersigned, in consequence of the action of the City authorities in taking possession of the premises and the destruction which subsequently took place by the fire, have considered it proper to present to the Common Council a full history of all the transactions connected with this matter, not only for their information, but for the purpose of having the facts placed among the documents in their proceedings, for the use and benefit of all whom it may concern now or hereafter.

The report of the Comptroller to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund on the 8th of June last gives a brief history of the proceedings connected with leasing the premises to the Crystal Palace Association from 1852 to the time of taking possession of the premises in May, 1858. In pursuance of the recommendation contained in that report, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund decided to lease the premises to the American Institute, and passed a resolution to have the insurance which theretofore had been effected by the Receiver of the Crystal Palace Association continued. Accordingly, as soon as practicable after the premises were entered upon on behalf of the Corporation, the Comptroller made arrangements for insuring the building and the property in it to the amount of $50,000. The insurance was effected in ten Insurance Companies, in which the property had previously been insured for the benefit of the Crystal Palace Association. The sum paid by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the insurance was $750. The property insured is described in the several policies of insurance as follows, viz.:

"On the iron and glass building known as the Crystal Palace, situate on Reservoir-square, between Fortieth and Forty-second streets, and on the east side of the Sixth-avenue, in the City of New-York, together with the furniture and fixtures now in said building, lately occupied by the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, and since vested in JOHN H. WHITE, as Receiver, and also such other property [illegible] vested in said WHITE as Receiver [illegible]."

After the building was consumed [illegible] the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund adopted a resolution authorizing the Mayor and Comptroller to appoint a Superintendent, whose duty it should be to employ laborers, and purchase the necessary tools to break up, separate, and weigh the iron, preparatory to having the same sold at public auction; and at the same time the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund appointed [illegible], of the firm of O. B. & Co., as auctioneer for the sale of the property.

The Mayor and Comptroller appointed HENRY J. T. DAVISON superintendent, and gave him full power to employ the necessary laborers, and make out the rolls, which rolls were paid by A. V. STOUT, Esq.; also, under an arrangement made by the Mayor and Comptroller with him, for which advances he has been paid from the proceeds of the auction sales.

It is stated by the Superintendent in his report, that he commenced on the 14th of October in cutting up and assorting the iron, &c., with a force of about 12 men, which number was increased until it reached 80. The whole time occupied in the work was 70 days. The total sum paid to the laborers was $2,490 54. On the 10th October the weighers, BENNETT & TITUS, commenced weighing the iron, and their charges for weighing 1,762 tons, 10 cwt., 2 qrs., 25 lbs. amount to $1,380 72. The sum expended in the purchase of tools, coal and the erection of sheds, &c., is $234 34.

The duties of the Superintendent, Mr. DAVISON, have been discharged with commendable energy, system and economy; and the minute details of his report in relation to the [illegible] of the property for sale, as well as that which has been stored in Forty-second-street, and that left on the premises, must be entirely satisfactory to those interested in either.

The Superintendent was paid on the weekly rolls $3 per day, but at the suggestion of the bondholders, the sum of $1 per day has been added to his compensation.

It appears by the auctioneer's report that two sales [illegible], the first on the 16th of November, and the second on the 8th of December. At the first sale the [illegible] bid for the property then sold was [illegible], and at the second sale the total sum bid was [illegible], making a total of $33,313 47.

The following statement shows the gross receipts, the expenses and net proceeds of the sale of property at the Crystal Palace, viz.:

Total amount of sales		$33,313 47
EXPENSES.		
Sundry bills, tools, coal, sheds, &c.	$234 34	
Total amount paid laborers on rolls	2,490 54	
Add for additional compensation of Superintendent, 50 days at $2 per day	100 00	
Weigher's charges	1,380 72	
Auctioneer's charges	1,002 77	
Paid for pulling down tower	16 88	5,224 25
Balance		$27,989 22

If the insurance money is paid without any addition to the expense already incurred ($600), it will leave to be added to the above sum, $49,200, producing a total of $77,169 22.

This is the fund secured for the benefit of the representatives of the Crystal Palace Association, and the exhibitors at the World's Fair, whose property remained in the Crystal Palace at the time it was taken possession of by the Mayor and Comptroller.

The Comptroller caused the necessary notices to be given to the several Insurance Companies, in regard to the loss of the building and property, and had a schedule of the property in the building made and one hundred copies printed, which occupies twenty-one pages of foolscap. Of the large number of items contained in this schedule, those of the exhibitors at the World's Fair number four hundred and eighty-three, filling nine pages, and those of the Crystal Palace Association ninety-three, included in two pages, showing that [illegible] of items are included within the terms of the insurance. After the fire took place, [illegible], who is agent for a large majority of the bondholders, prepared a written proposition in behalf of [illegible] in the Crystal Palace Association, which was signed by JNO. H. WHITE as Receiver, and assented to by the Mayor and Comptroller, of which the following is a copy, viz.:

NEW-YORK, No. 160 BROADWAY, Oct. 11, 1858.

The Hon. D. F. TIEMANN, Mayor, &c.—*Dear Sir:* I have conferred with the parties principally interested as creditors of the Crystal Palace, represented by me as Receiver of that corporation, and they have advised and authorized me to consent, as such Receiver, that the remains of the Palace, consisting chiefly of cast and wrought iron, shall be classified and sold, either in parcels or in the whole together, as may be deemed most expedient, and the proceeds derived therefrom to be deposited in the United States Trust Company, to the joint credit of the Mayor, Comptroller and Receiver, to be hereafter disposed of according to the rights and equities of the parties in interest, neither party to be prejudiced or affected in their equities or rights in any respect by this arrangement, it being also understood and agreed that the insurance money, when collected upon the policies, with all the avails received, or which may be received from the Crystal Palace, or any of its remains, shall in like manner be deposited in the same Company, to be disposed of in the same manner.

If this shall meet with the approval of the proper authorities, I shall be happy to confer with and aid you by every means in my power, to arrange the sale and make the property produce the best result possible.

I am, Sir, respectfully and faithfully yours,
JOHN H. WHITE, Receiver, &c.

The undersigned are not aware of the relations existing between the exhibitors at the World's Fair and the Crystal Palace Association or its bondholders, or what the legal rights of the respective parties may be in regard to the insurance money and the proceeds of the sale of the old iron. The Corporation can claim nothing from the insurance except the return to the Sinking Fund of the amount advanced for the payment of premiums. The Corporation, however, stands in a position of Trustee, and after collecting the insurance money and the net proceeds of the auction sale, should aim to do justice to all the parties concerned. The exhibitors at the World's Fair confided their property to the custody of those of our citizens who constituted the Crystal Palace Association, including the bondholders. Whatever the legal rights of the parties may be, as to the proportion which each shall receive of the fund now accumulated, it is due to the character of all persons connected with the Crystal Palace Association and to our City Government, so far as they have any control or agency in the matter, to establish such a rule of rights in regard to the distribution of this fund as will command the approval of just men the world over.

The undersigned have considered it desirable to deposit the funds for one year in the United States Trust Company, in order, by doing so, to obtain an interest of 5 per cent. on the deposit.

This will afford time for the exhibitors at the World's Fair to examine into the matter and to present the ground of their claims: it will also afford time for the bondholders to confer with the exhibitors or the principal portion of them, and perhaps to make arrangements which are just in themselves if they do not prove satisfactory to all. It is extremely desirable to avoid litigation, which would in most cases waste the whole amount of the claims of the exhibitors.

In order to disseminate as far as practicable the condition of this fund and a list of the property insured and destroyed, it is proposed to have a few hundred copies of this report printed and to place the printed schedule with a copy of the report in the hands of the American Consuls at Liverpool, London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Florence, Dublin, and wherever exhibitors are known to reside, with a request that the required information be given to the parties interested.

All which is respectfully submitted.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

The Board concurred with the Board of Councilmen in a resolution in favor of extending the hospitalities of the City to Gen. SAM HOUSTON.

Alderman ADAMS and BRADLEY declined to serve.

Resolutions complimentary to Alderman CLANCY, the President of the Board were adopted, and the President briefly expressed his thanks. His relations with them were about to cease. He would not say that the resolutions were perhaps undeserved, but he received them with the deepest emotions. He should cherish the associations and intimacies which he had formed here as the happiest of his life. He thanked his colleagues for the respect with which they had treated him in his official character, and for their courtesy to him personally. Again he thanked them from the bottom of his heart.

Resolutions of thanks to D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk of the Board, and his assistants, were adopted, and the Board adjourned *sine die.*

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STREET CLEANING—REGULATION OF CITY INSPECTORS AND FINANCE DEPARTMENTS—OPENING OF BEEKMAN-STREET ACROSS THE PARK—COMPLIMENTARY RESOLUTIONS—FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The final session of the Board of 1858 began yesterday at 1 o'clock. After some resolutions appointing Commissioners of Deeds had been disposed of by reference, Councilman BRADY called up the resolution rescinding the resolution authorizing the City Inspector to make a contract with Messrs. Forbes, Halbrook & Waterbury to clean the streets, &c., of the City for five years at $345,000 per annum. Councilman BRADY said that the Aldermen had already rescinded the resolution confirming the contract, and that all that remained to prevent the Legislature legalizing the contract is for the Councilmen to concur with the Aldermen. The vote was then taken and the resolution rescinded by a vote of 17 to 1.

The ordinance reorganizing the City Inspector's Department was then called up, and after having been read was concurred in by a vote of 14 to 2. A report from the Committee on Ordinances, of the Board of Aldermen, amending the ordinance regulating the Finance Department was also concurred in.

Councilman BURNS offered a resolution extending the hospitalities of the City to the Hon. Samuel Houston. It was adopted and Councilmen BURNS, RHODES and NOLAN appointed a Committee.

The resolution from the Aldermen, in favor of extending Beekman-street across the Park was called up.

Councilman BRADY offered an amendment to the effect that the property owners in Park-row and Beekman-street, whom the work was designed to benefit, should bear the expense—negatived. The original resolution was then concurred in.

A resolution was also concurred in, directing the Street Commissioner to cause a curved carriage-way to be opened across the lower end of the Park, the southerly line of which shall commence on Broadway at a point in a line with the southwesterly corner of Park-place and Broadway, and shall pass the fountain in the Park, at about ten feet from the northerly side thereof, and terminate at a point opposite to the southeasterly corner of Beekman-street and Park-row, the said carriage-way to be throughout its extent of the same width as Park-place. The Street Commissioner was directed to advertise for proposals for paving said road with Belgian pavement.

The Mayor returned without approval the resolutions passed by the Common Council in relation to extending the area of the Central Park, and widening the Seventh-avenue from the northerly boundary of the Park to the Harlem River.

Committees were appointed to wait on the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, and inform them the Board was about to adjourn *sine die.*

After the Committee had retired, Councilman GENET moved that Councilman MULLIGAN be allowed to present the complimentary resolutions. [Laughter.] Before he had done so, the Committee returned from the Aldermen, and stated that that body would communicate with the Councilmen by Committee.

Aldermen BRADLEY, ADAMS and TUCKER soon entered, and announced that the body they represented were ready to adjourn *sine die.*

Councilman BURNS offered a resolution offering thanks to the *President,* for the faithful manner in which he had discharged his duties.

Amid calls for the yeas and nays, motions for postponement, lying on the table, &c., the Clerk called the roll and declared the resolution carried.

Then came the complimentary resolutions to the Clerk, the Assistant Clerks, &c.

Councilman ARCULARIUS embraced the opportunity to "pitch into" the gentlemen who had at times questioned the accuracy of Mr. McClenachan, Albany legislation, the citizens who neglected the ballot boxes, &c., &c.

Councilman BRADY added a few complimentary remarks, after which the resolutions were adopted.

Councilman ARCULARIUS offered a resolution complimenting the Reporters for the manner in which they had discharged their duties. Councilman McCARTY moved that it be laid on the table. Councilman ARCULARIUS said a few words defending the resolution, and it was passed, Councilman McCARTY alone voting in the negative.

MARINE LOSSES IN DECEMBER.

STEAMERS.	
Geneva, collision in English Channel	$60,000
Edward Howard, lost on Mississippi	75,000
Edward Payson, sunk	2,500
Cuba, (Br.) abandoned off Scilly	75,000
Indian Empire, damaged	10,000
Southern Star, at Barbadoes, damaged	5,000
Aubrey, snagged on Mississippi River	5,000
F. Tellon, snagged and sunk on Mississippi River	18,000
A. A. Clarke, leaky	1,000
Pacific, from Galway, damaged	1,200
Mohawk, lost on the lakes	10,000
Huntsville, broke shaft	5,000
Ariel, Southampton to New-York	3,000
Bay State, collision	2,000
Lizzie Lake, Texas	5,000
North Carolina, collision	250
SHIPS.	
Thomas Watson, Liverpool to Galveston, damaged	10,000
Alice Munroe, total loss, Liverpool to New-Orleans	100,000
James Guthrie, ashore	7,000
Star Queen, (Br.) Bermuda, in distress	10,000
Cerro Gordo, Bermuda, damaged	12,000
Milan, damage to vessel and cargo	3,000
Thomas Jefferson	500
Banshee, put into Rio	10,000
Alice, ashore	1,000
Nestorian (Br.)	50,000
George Peabody, (Br.)	1,000
Bennington, (Br.) total loss	50,000
Admiral, put back leaky	5,000
Bombay, (Br.) returned dismasted	10,000
Albatross, in Queenstown, loss of foremast	2,500
Ostrich, in Queenstown, loss of foremast	2,500
Epaminondas, put in leaky	2,500
Finland, at Charleston in distress	5,000
Kinsale, total loss in Cyclone, at Barstow	50,000
California Packet, put into Pernambuco in distress	10,000
Agenoria, (Br.) abandoned	60,000
George Turner, lost sails and spars, &c	10,000
David Ryder, lost mainmast	2,500
John Kimball, at Rio, with rudder sprung	5,000
Buena Vista, at Rio, leaky	3,000
United Kingdom, (Br.) abandoned	20,000
Rebecca, took fire at New-Orleans	30,000
Weben, collision in English Channel	5,000
Margaret Tyson, reported lost, doubtful	60,000
Pacific, (whaler,) damaged	1,200
Edward O'Brien, lost rudder	1,000
Premier, lost foremast	2,500
Garden, (Br.) abandoned	30,000
Confiance, abandoned	15,000
Crown, foundered	25,000
St. Petersburg, foundered	100,000
Bridgewater, lost part of cargo and sails	15,000
Miltiades, abandoned	25,000
Flora McDonald, at St. Thomas in distress	10,000
Jane Black abandoned	25,000
Child of the Regiment, abandoned	20,000
Evangeline, at Hong Kong, lost spars and sails	10,000
Atlantic, at St. Thomas in distress	10,000
Lizzie Drew, put in damaged	5,000
Lenox, put in with foremast sprung, &c	5,000
Lord Raglan, (Br.,) at St. Thomas, under jury-mast	10,000
Talon, put into Cork	10,000
Spitfire, at Mauritius, leaky	5,000
Splendid, spoken with loss of spars	3,000
Moonday, London for Calcutta, put in leaky	20,000
Crimea, John Frazer, Tarascand, Valetta } arrived at Liverpool, with partial damage to cargo	10,000
Pleiades, stuck on Nantucket Shoal	10,000
Chief, put into Curacoa	1,500
Fortitude, lost	40,000
BARKS.	
Agenoria, (Br.) foundered	30,000
Columbus, (whaler,) lost in the Ochotsk	30,000
Aerial, lost sails	1,000
Elizabeth Hall	12,000
Silver	5,000
Leviathan, foundered	[illegible]
Greyhound	800
Tyringham, missing	25,000
Ceres, put into St. Helena	5,000
La Cigueña, lost sails and spars	500
Iddo Kimball, lost sails and spars	500
J. A. Hazzard, lost sails and deckload	500
Ocean Bird, sprung a leak, &c	1,500
Cockerills, (Br.)	150
Col. J. McRae	300
M. E. Donworth, leaky	6,000
Lenox, at Gibraltar in distress	2,500
Goodspeed, collision in English Channel	10,000
Mary E. Donworth, put in leaking	3,000
Express, at Havana in distress	2,500
Quincy, at St. Thomas in distress	3,500
W. A. Platenius, at Falmouth, partial loss cargo	2,000
Clara, abandoned	130,000
Venus, at Curacoa dismasted	4,500
Gen. Wiltshire, abandoned	20,000
Kare, (Sw.) ashore	6,500
D. Godfrey, lost spars and sails	1,500
Laura Snow, at B. Ayres, discharged to repair	4,000
Gen. Green lost deck load and sails	2,500
BRIGS.	
John Rhoader	2,500
Matilda	750
Remer	300
Ocean Bird	3,500
Maggie, total loss	10,000
Eliza Duane	2,500
Clara, (Br.)	4,000
H. C. Brooks, lost rudder	200
Edward, (Ham.)	3,000
Vermont	1,000
Lucy Heywood, leaky	1,000
Louise, lost part of deck load	250
Eliza, (Dan.) lost sails and spars	700
Ellen Renaud, lost sails and spars	500
Thomas Walter, lost sails and spars	500
Planet, lost sails and spars	500
Castillian, ashore	2,000
Seguine, leaky	1,000
Pernerada, lost sails, &c	1,000
Fidelia, total loss	7,000
Montserrat	2,000
Sea Lion	500
Harriet	1,500
Velocity	1,500
Belle Poule	60,000
Gipsey, ashore	1,000
Sparkling Wave	500
Wanderer, sprung a leak	3,000
J. W. Havener, ashore	6,000
Liberal	10,000
Storm-King, sprung a leak	1,500
Minnie	3,000
Edward [illegible], ashore	2,500
George W. James, at Norfolk, in distress	1,000
Samuel Otis, total loss	[illegible]
Science, abandoned	[illegible]
[illegible], ashore, bilged	[illegible]
Betsey Ames, lost sails and spars	[illegible]
Coquette, total loss	4,000
SCHOONERS.	
Village Belle, lost rigging	500
Lotus	1,000
Ocean Bird, lost sails and rigging	1,500
Neptune's Bride, ashore and lost deck-load	2,000
George Luff, vessel and cargo a total loss	10,000
William Doane, ashore	1,000
Connecticut	150
Stephen Waterman	150
Martha	200
Specie	1,000
Banner, total loss	6,000
Themis	5,000
J. B. Dickerson, partial loss cargo	2,500
Clifton	1,000
Patriot, ashore	6,000
Lama Frances, lost on Grand Manan	5,000
Boston	500
Watuga, ashore	500
Belvidere, Halifax in distress	2,000
John Benson	3,000
Dashing Wave	300
Clyde, total loss	5,000
Alpine (Br.), damaged	3,000
Halcyon, total loss	7,000
Ostrich, burnt in Mt. Hope Bay	5,000
Sea Witch, ashore on Cape Cod	2,500
Wm. C. Ellenson, total loss	10,000
Copia, ashore	5,000
Connecticut, lost on Bahama	5,000
Champion, total loss	5,000
Horace Staples, on fire	1,000
Abigail, ashore	1,500
Lord Raglan (Br.), collision	2,500
Meridian	500
Pearle	500
Gazelle, vessel total, cargo saved	7,000
Plover, total loss by collision	5,000
Marguerite, lost on Bahamas	10,000
Golden Gate	500
Col. Cook, Liverpool for Cleveland, total	5,000
Sarah H. Hebbard, total loss on lake	10,000
Portia, missing	17,000
Wide Awake, total loss	12,000
J. H. Toone, lost deck-load	700
James Maury, damaged by ice in Behring Straits	2,000
Tropic, damaged sails and spars	1,500
W. G. Bartlett	700
Diamond, abandoned, and recovered	3,000
Louis Ernest, missing	10,000
Woodbine, dismasted	3,000
[illegible], put in leaky	1,000
Mary A. Shropshire, dismasted	500
Iris, ashore and lost deck load	1,500
Malabar	500
Woodbridge	1,000
S. K. Hart	1,000
Cape May	2,000
Leo, lost at Jeremie	3,000
W. A. Newell, lost at Pass Cavallo	3,500
Gov. Butler	4,500
Emma V., lost deck load	1,500
St. Stephen, missing	2,000
Sailing, put in leaky	1,200
M. Joy, on fire, damaged sails, &c	500
David Smith, ashore	2,500
Frederick Sheveck, lost deck load, &c	1,400
[illegible] Nickerson, returned leaky	1,000
Sally Badger, abandoned	2,500
B. W. Smith, ashore	3,000

Total approximate losses for the month of Dec. $2,[illegible]

Casualties on the Western Rivers in 1858.

The St. Louis *Democrat* compiles a tabular summary of steamboat disasters on the western rivers during the past year, of which the following is an abridgement:

Steamboats sunk	47
Steamboats burned	19
Steamboat explosions	9
Estimated number of lives lost by these disasters	250
Estimated aggregate value of property lost by the same	$3,[illegible],000
An average to each boat of about	30,000

The sinking of the 47 steamboats was the result of the following causes:

Encountering snags, logs, sawyers and stumps	19
Hidden obstructions and causes not learned	17
Collision with bank of river	3
Collision with the Rock Island bridge	2
Collision with boat	2
Foundered	1
Gale of wind	1
Ice	1
Running on a bar	1
Running on a wreck	1

ACCIDENTS OCCURRED IN THE FOLLOWING RIVERS:

Lower Mississippi	20	Wabash River	3
Ohio River	16	Arkansas River	1
Upper Mississippi	12	Tennessee River	1
Missouri River	3	Des Moines	1
Cumberland River	3	Illinois	0
Red River	[illegible]		

During the year some hundreds of minor accidents occurred, of which we have made no note, as they would occupy too much space. The minor accidents were mostly encounters with snags, which broke the hulls and admitted water enough to damage the cargoes, but the boats were prevented from sinking by the active exertions of officers and crews. The amount of damage by such accidents during 1858, would foot up another million of dollars.

If a correct list of the deck hands and deck passengers of steamboats, lost overboard, accidentally, on the Mississippi alone for one year, could be procured, it would astound our readers. The number lost in that way this year, independent of the 250 lost by accidents to the steamboats themselves, is not less, perhaps, than 1,000. We know of one little boat, from which as many as five or six persons fell overboard and were drowned, in the space of as many months.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

See Markets on Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 31.

$3,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	94¾	500 Reading R. R. ...c	52¾
1,000 do	95	100 do ...s10	52¾
6,000 Missouri St. 6s	90¾	400 do ...s30	52¾
10,000 do ...b10	90¾	100 do ...s10	52¾
15,000 do ...c	90¾	500 do ...s30	52¾
1,000 Nor. Car. St. 6s	100½	100 do ...c	52¾
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	90½	20 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	20¾
1,000 Erie R.R. 2d M.B.	87	200 do	20¾
1,000 E. R. 4th m. b.	61	100 do ...c	20¾
14,000 E. R. con. bs '71	49	50 M. S. & N. I. G. St. b60	40
2,000 M. C. R. S. P. ct. 1st. m. S. F. Con. bs	96	50 Ill. Cent. R. R. ...s30	70
10,000 M. So. S. F. Bs	73½	50 do	70¼
10,000 Ill. Cen. R. bs ...c60	87½	50 do ...b60	70¾
10,000 do ...s60	87½	100 do	70¾
10,000 do	87¾	50 do ...s30	69¾
1,000 N. Y. & N. H. bs '66	90	100 do ...s60d	69
7,000 LaC. & M. 1. g. bs.	24½	200 Ga. & Chi. R. R.	71¼
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st m.	97½	50 do	71¾
50 Erie R.R. ...b60	16¾	100 do	72
10 do ...c	16¾	50 do ...s30	71¾
50 Pac. M. S. Co.	91	100 do ...b60	71¾
150 do	90½	100 do	71½
200 do	90¾	300 do ...b60	71¾
100 Cumb. Min. Co ...b7	1¾	200 do ...s60	71
60 N. Y. C. R. R.	84½	150 do ...s60	71¼
50 do ...b60	84¼	100 do ...s10	71¾
50 do ...b10	84¾	300 do ...s60	71¾
100 do ...s3	84¼	50 do ...s7	71¾
400 do ...s5	84¾	750 do	71¾
50 do ...s6	84¼	300 Clev. & Tole. R. R.	31¼
120 Harlem Railroad	13	100 Chi. & Rk. I. R. R. s60	60
250 do	13¾	50 do ...b60	59¾
350 Harlem R. R. pref.	35	50 do ...b60	59¾
400 do ...b30	35	50 do ...s30	59¾
250 do ...b60	35	100 do ...c	59¼
425 LaCrosse & Mil. R. ...c	9½	50 do ...b60	59¾
50 Panama R. R. ...b60	123¾	350 do ...b30	59¾
100 do ...s30	123½	300 do ...s30	59
10 Chi., Bur. & Quin. R.	69		

M.

The Old Year closes on a firm and rising Stock Exchange. The Brokers, in consequence of the rain-storm and New-Year's Eve, adjourned early, and the disposition was the same on the Merchants' Exchange, to make only half-a-day's business. Nevertheless, a fair amount of sales are recorded at the early session of the Stock Board, generally at the full and firm prices of yesterday; and after the adjournment, the Street bids were even higher by ⅛@¼ per cent. In State Stocks, with the January coupon included, transactions were made in Missouris at 90¾, North Carolinas at 100½, Virginias 99¼ bid, and Tennessees 95; and after the session, private purchases were made, *ex dividend,* of Missouris at 87½, and $50,000 Tennessees at 92 per cent. In Railway Bonds, the mortgages of Harlem, Hudson, Michigan Central, and Michigan Southern, were all firm and scarce. Eries of 1871 advanced to 45 per cent. Illinois Centrals were put out on *short* contract at 87½@¾ per cent., and cash sales followed at 87¾ per cent. The shares advanced, at the close, to 70½ per cent. In the regular Dividend-paying shares, the closing bids for Pacific Mail were 91; Panama, 123½ cash, 124 per cent. on buyer's option; and Delaware and Hudson, 99@99½. The business in New-York Central was 84¼@½@¾, latest Street Sales at 84¾ per cent., cash, and one or two considerable lines at 84 seller 60 days, and 84¼ seller 30 days. In the other shares, Harlem Common shares touched 14 per cent., and the Preferred stock 35 per cent. The Western list was also better; sales of Galena at the close at 72 per cent., and Rock Island 59⅛@¾ per cent. The movement was active in Reading, the transfers closing for the yearly meeting of the stockholders to-day: cash sales as high as 53 per cent, the closing bid 52¾ per cent. The New Federal Loan was taken freely at 104½ per cent., and the same figure bid at the close. Of the second ten millions to be awarded on the 24th January, and the manner in which the broker interest is to be averaged, the Secretary writes as follows to a firm of Brokers in the Street:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 30, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 28th inst., is received to-day, requesting that it may be made optional with the takers of the installment of the Loan for which bids have been invited, to receive interest for the fractional half year, from the date of deposit to the 1st July, in the manner prescribed in the official notice, or to pay the interest from the 1st January to the date of deposit and receive Coupons for the entire half-year's interest, payable on the 1st July next.

Had such a modification of the terms been suggested previous to the issue of the official notice, it would have been duly considered; but it is now impossible to change the terms except by advertising anew for thirty days, as required by law, which under the circumstances is not deemed expedient.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HOWELL COBB, Sec. of the Treasury.

The Market for Money closes on the Old Year at 4 per cent. on demand loan; 4@4½ per cent. on prime 30@60 day acceptances; 5@6 per cent. on prime bills 3 to 6 months, and 6@7 per cent. for fair paper, current at Bank. The supply, on call, to-day was superabundant, as lenders were ready to make three days' interest over the holiday. We heard of Discounts at 4 per cent. on 60-day acceptances, and 5 per cent. on some choice indorsed bills at 6 months. The last year, 1857, closed with the following terms: 6@7 per cent. on call, 7 per cent. for Bank discounts, and 8@12 per cent. on long bills, according to classification outside of Bank. These rates fell through the early part of 1858, until they reached about the present moderate points, at which they have almost uninterruptedly ruled for eight or ten months past. Foreign Exchange closed this afternoon at 109¼@109½ on London; f.5.10⅝@f.5.13¾ on Paris.

This is the season for the dissolution and reformation of partnership, of which many are announced in our advertising columns. Mr. McNAMEE retires from the well-known firm of BOWEN & McNAMEE; Mr. CLARK, of the Brevoort House, has a new partner in Mr. MOSELEY, the old proprietor of the Massasoit House, Springfield; and the firm of VANDERVOORT, DICKENSON & CO. becomes the firm of DICKENSON, WHITTEMORE & REED. Other changes will be found mentioned in their proper place.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered at the Port	$595,600	$669,396	$2,431,561
Thrown on market	666,332	718,664	2,365,240
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port	$60,183,155	$90,534,139	$60,154,509
Thrown on market	90,094,943	81,522,830	68,043,058

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	1,441	$463,623	172	$42,112	45	$14,025
Man. of Cotton	2,310	647,743	266	43,177	111	31,537
Man. of Silk	687	611,303	6	6,542	10	9,464
Man. of Flax	1,472	283,160	66	21,776	72	18,399
Miscellaneous	100	170,652	42	31,435	202	17,894
Total	7,[illegible]	$2,236,960	491	$124,641	630	$78,419
		194,641				2,236,960

Total Entered......$2,431,561. Total Marketed..$2,365,260

The Importers and Traders' Bank has declared a dividend of 4 per cent. out of the earnings of the past six months. It is payable on Jan. 11.

The following named Coupons will be paid at the Continental Bank, Jan. 3: Bonds of the County of St. Louis, Mo.; Bonds of Miami County, Ohio; Bonds of Pickaway County, which are made payable at the Ohio Life and Trust Company; Bonds of the Jersey City Water Loan; Bonds of Xenia County, Ohio; Bonds of Silver Creek County, Ohio.

Messrs. THOMPSON BROS. quote Land Warrants one cent per acre higher, with a moderately active demand.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants, per acre	100	110
80 acre warrants, per acre	85	90
120 acre warrants, per acre	84	86
160 acre warrants, per acre	88	90

Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., will pay on and after Monday, Jan. 3, accrued interests on 6 per cent. N. Y. State Stock, issued to Schenectady and Troy Railroad; 5½ per cent. N. Y. State Stock, issued to Auburn and Rochester Railroad; 5½ per cent. N. Y. State Stock issued to Tonawanda Railroad. Also, coupons due Jan. 1, belonging to Chicago City Municipal bonds; Chicago City Water Loan bonds; Buffalo City Municipal bonds; Buffalo City Water Loan bonds; Albany City bonds; Utica City bonds; Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad bonds; Mobile and Ohio Railroad bonds; Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad bonds; Buffalo and State Line Railroad bonds.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER, U. S. NEW-YORK.—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Dec. 1, 1858, by balance		$3,738,887 72
Receipts during the month:		
Customs	$1,979,298 62	
Patent Fees	6,131 20	
Post-Office Department	553,290 00	
Treasury Notes	960,000 00	
Miscellaneous	56,218 63—	$3,556,973 63
Total		$7,293,871 35
Payments:		
Treasury Drafts	$5,300,605 40	
Post-Office Drafts	301,266 65—	5,622,872 11
Dec. 31, 1858, Balance		$1,360,500 21
Cr. disbursing accounts	$2,287,060 27	
By receipts during the Month	2,318,823 62—	$4,606,291 00
To payments		2,227,292 44
Balance		$2,381,009 45
Cr. interest accounts	$78,773 00	
Appropriation	790,326 46—	$870,099 46
To payments		1,250 00
Balance		$876,849 46
By receipts for Customs in Dec., 1858		$1,979,224 00
By receipts for Customs in Dec., 1857		1,211,168 15
Increase in Dec., 1858		$768,055 60
By balance, Cr. Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$1,595,025 13
By Coin received during the Month	$911,894 [illegible]	
By Fine Bars received during the Month	2,237,142 00—	3,149,037 00
Total		$4,744,062 13
To payments in Coin	$1,167,083 90	
To payments in Fine Bars	1,535,714 26—	2,703,397 16
Balance		$2,040,664 97
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$4,627,426 17	
By Coin in hand in Assay Office	343,610 53—	4,971,036 60
By fine bars in Assay Office	1,800,623 39	
By unparted Bullion in Assay Office	245,287 79—	2,045,911 18
Total		$7,016,949 87
Less due Depositors		1,908,578 70
Balance		$5,108,471 17

Statement of business at the Assay Office New-York, for month ending Dec. 31, 1858:

DEPOSITS OF GOLD.		
Foreign Coins	$6,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	20,000 00	
United States Bullion	1,544,000 00—	$1,570,000 00
DEPOSITS OF SILVER.		
Foreign Coins	$15,000 00	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold,)	11,000 00—	26,000 00
TOTAL DEPOSITS.		
Payable in Bars		$1,491,000 00
Payable in Coins		105,000 00
Total		$1,596,000 00
Gold Bars stamped		$2,517,791 97
Transmitted to U. S. Mint for Coinage		345,874 16

The Financial Affairs of Minnesota—Statement by the Governor.

Governor SIBLEY, of Minnesota, has published the following statement concerning the State Bonds issued as a loan for the construction of certain railroads:

The Constitution of the State of Minnesota, as originally framed and adopted by her people, restricted the public debt—except in cases of invasion or insurrection—to $250,000. Subsequently, it became evident that, to insure the speedy construction of the railways, for which the State had received from Congress a munificent grant of land, the State must lend her aid to those companies chartered by the Territorial Legislature, to which the lands had been transferred by the same authority for railroad purposes. This aid was rendered especially necessary because of the financial embarrassments of 1857, which made it impossible for the companies to raise money upon their lands, as they had been authorized to do by their charters. The other Northwestern States were diligently prosecuting their railroad communications, and Minnesota must labor under manifest disadvantages unless she pursued a like policy, and thus opened the interior portions of the State to immigration.

The Legislature of the State, at its first session, in accordance with the mode prescribed by the Constitution for its own amendment, passed an act loaning the credit of the State to the four land-grant railroad companies, to the amount of $1,250,000 each, or $5,000,000 in the aggregate, upon certain conditions, and providing for its submission to a vote of the people. The subject was publicly discussed in all portions of the State, and after the expediency and policy of the proposed loan had been canvassed in all its bearings, the vote upon the adoption of the proposition as part of the fundamental law was taken on the 15th of April last, and resulted in a majority of *nearly 20,000 in its favor,* and the Governor duly proclaimed it to have been incorporated as a part of the Constitution of the State.

The conditions upon which a loan of State credit was authorized were these: When the companies shall have produced to the Governor satisfactory evidence, verified by the affidavits of their officers, that ten miles of their roads respectively are graded ready for the superstructure, the Governor is required to issue the bonds of the State to the amount of $100,000 to the said companies, and so in a like ratio as the work progresses. And when the companies shall have furnished like evidence that ten miles of their respective roads are completed, and the cars running thereon, the Governor shall issue bonds to the amount of $100,000 to such company until the limit fixed by the loan amendment is reached. The Governor has ruled that only one-half of the $2,000,000 can be issued for the grading of the roads, and the other half when the roads are completed and the cars running thereon, and the companies have each and all acquiesced in the decision. In other words, two hundred and fifty miles of railroad, through the richest and most settled portions of the State, must be fully completed and in operation before the whole of the $5,000,000 of her bonds is delivered to the companies.

The securities exacted by the State for the companies are as follows, to wit:

1. They are required to execute an instrument to the State, pledging the net profits of the roads for the payment of interest.

2. A conveyance to the State, in trust, of the first two hundred and forty sections of land free from prior incumbrances, which such company is or may be authorized to sell in trust, for the better security of the treasury of the State from loss on said bonds, "which shall empower the Governor and Secretary of State to make conveyances of title of any or all of said lands to purchasers agreeing with the respective railroad companies therefor;" the proceeds of such sales to "be applied to the payment of interest upon the bonds, in case of default of the payment of the same, and as a sinking fund to meet any future default on the payment of interest or principal when due." The aggregate amount thus transferred to the State is *614,400 acres.*

3. "An amount of first mortgage bonds on the roads, lands and franchises of the respective companies corresponding to the State bonds issued shall be transferred to the Treasurer of the State at the time of the issue of State bonds." The construction to be given to the phraseology of this section constituted the issue made between the Governor and the companies which has excited so much comment, the former insisting *that it required a priority of lien to the bonds* of the companies to be delivered to the State over all others, and the companies affirming that the true interpretation would place the State upon the same footing with the holders of first mortgage bonds. It is well known that the Supreme Court decided that the position assumed by the companies was the correct one; but it should be borne in mind that this decision in no case affects the character of the securities previously described. The Governor, while he expressed his willingness to submit to the construction given to the law by the highest legal tribunal of the State, required of the companies such a change or modification of their trust deeds as to authorize him, as the agent of the State, to cause an absolute foreclosure and sale of all their roads, lands or franchises, within sixty days after the occurrence of any default in the payment of interest. The interest on the bonds of the companies delivered to the State in accordance with the requirements of the foregoing section, being due and payable sixty days in advance of the semi-annual interest due upon the State bonds, a foreclosure and sale can be made, in case of default on the part of the companies, in time to protect the credit of the State bonds when the interest thereon becomes due, and preclude the necessity of other legislation for that purpose.

The Governor is empowered, in case of default on the part of the companies in the payment of interest or principal when due, in his discretion, but in such manner as may be prescribed by law, either "to sell the bonds of the defaulting companies, or the lands held in trust as above, or may require a foreclosure of the mortgage executed to secure the same," as the greater or less gravity of the default might require.

I have thus set forth, in as brief terms as the nature of the case would admit, the circumstances under which the loan of State credit was authorized by the people, the conditions upon which it was made, and the securities exacted by the State. The early completion of the railroads being indispensable to the prosperity of the State, in developing her resources, the loan amendment was adopted, as has been stated, with a singular unanimity.

Minnesota is much the largest State in the Northwest, being more than twice the size of Iowa, and in her climate, soil and the excellence of her cereal pro[illegible] [illegible] with which she has advanced [illegible] in the history of the West. [illegible] tables showed less than 6,000 [illegible] relatively small amount of property [illegible] no regular census has been taken [illegible] her population amounts to [illegible] million, and the Auditor of the [illegible] taxable property to be more than [illegible] of this statement of facts, [illegible] capitalists to determine [illegible] bonds, issued with the sanction of [illegible] other people, without distinction of [illegible] securities of unquestionable [illegible] not as desirable as a means of [illegible] of any other State in the Union.

The work upon each of the four railroads [illegible] with great vigor, and no bonds [illegible] by the Governor until they are thoroughly [illegible] reported upon, under oath, by [illegible] appointed by him.

HENRY H. SIBLEY.

[illegible] INTEREST [illegible] on the [illegible] Railroad Company [illegible] on the 1st of January at the Mercantile [illegible]
F. PETTIBONE, Treasurer.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the [illegible] purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & [illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 30.

COTTON unchanged; sales to-day 1,000 bales at 11¾c.@11⅞c. for Middling. The sales of the week add up 37,500 bales, the exports 42,000, and the receipts 60,000, against 45,000 last year—total receipts to date 646,500 bales. Receipts at this port [illegible] last year 378,000. Stock, 375,000 bales, [illegible] 335,000 last year. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool 15-32d.@½d. SUGAR 5¾d.@6¾c. for fair. MOLASSES 27½c.@28½c. for prime. [illegible] Mess Pork [illegible] for prime. [illegible] 3,000. Stock 25,000 bags against [illegible]

MOBILE, [illegible]

The sales of COTTON to-day were [illegible] at 11¼c.@[illegible] for middling. The sales of the last three days sum up 10,500 bales, and the receipts at same time 16,500 bales.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Dec. 29.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 3,500 bales at unchanged rates.

MOBILE, Thursday, Dec. 30.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,500 bales. Prices [illegible] but quotations unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Dec. 31.

FLOUR dull, and holders willing sellers at $4 [illegible] @$5. HOGS unchanged; 300 at $6@$6 25. PROVISIONS unsettled; holders firm. LARD 11c.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 31.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT—White $1 30@$1 [illegible]; Red, $1 25@$1 26. CORN firm; Yellow, 78c.; [illegible] 65c. WHISKY dull at 24½c.@25½c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 31.

Our markets, to-day, are quite dull, with but little doing in any article. [illegible] MESS PORK, $17 25@$17 50. LARD, 10c.@11¼c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 31.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State [illegible]; Reading Railroad, 26⅛; Morris Canal, 49½; Long Island Railroad, 11½; Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Names.	Date.	Leave.	For.
FOR EUROPE.			
Kangaroo	Jan. 1	New-York	Liverpool
Asia	Jan. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Pacific	Jan. 5	New-York	[illegible]
Fulton	Jan. 8	New-York	[illegible]
Weser	Jan. 8	New-York	[illegible]
Canada	Jan. 12	Boston	[illegible]
City of Baltimore	Jan. 15	New-York	Liverpool
FROM EUROPE.			
Weser	Dec. 4	Bremen	New-York
Fulton	Dec. 15	Southampton	New-York
America	Dec. 11	Liverpool	[illegible]
Borussia	Dec. 15	Southampton	New-York
Glasgow	Dec. 15	Glasgow	New-York
North American	Dec. 22	Liverpool	Portland
City of Baltimore	Dec. 22	Liverpool	New-York
Africa	Dec. 25	Liverpool	New-York
Jura	Jan. 1	Liverpool	New-York
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.			
Illinois	Jan. 5	New-York	Aspinwall
Quaker City	Jan. 5	New-Orleans	[illegible]
FOR MEXICO.			
Tennessee	Jan. 15	New-Orleans	[illegible]
FOR HAVANA.			
Empire City	Jan. 3	New-York	Havana
Isabel	Jan. 4	Charleston	Havana
FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.			
Karnak	Jan. 10	New-York	[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises ... 7 32 | Sun sets ... 4 36 | Moon [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 5 46 | Gov. Island 6 32 | Hell Gate [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Dec. 31.

Cleared.

Steamships Montgomery, Crocker, Savannah, [illegible] Cromwell & Co.; Columbia, Berry, Charleston, [illegible] Tileston & Co.; Florida, Crowell, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Kangaroo, (Br.) Jeffrey, Liverpool, J. G. Dale. Steamer Potomac, Watson, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co. Ships [illegible] Barney, [illegible]; Excelsior, Swift, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham. Brigs Alpha, (Br.) Curry, [illegible] [illegible]. Schooners Eagle, [illegible]. [illegible] N. H. Brigham.

Arrived.

Steamship Victoria, Sluyter, Halifax 6 ds., with mdse. and [illegible] to Carter & McDonald.
Brig J. B. King, (Br.) [illegible]
Schr. Bay State, Sherwood, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. [illegible] Dayton & Sprague.
Schr. E. Arcularius, Haskell, Rockland 4 ds., lime.
Schr. Sea Ranger, [illegible] Rockland 4 ds., with lime.
Schr. J. B. Baker, Baker, Boston 6 ds. [illegible]
Schr. Saugatuck, Kelly, Gloucester, with fish.
Schr. Clarinda, Leland, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. H. C. Durfee, Hall, Fall River.
WIND—Sunset, very light from N. E.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 31—Arr. brig Robertson, [illegible] Savannah.
NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 31—Arr. bark Wm. O. [illegible], from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

In consequence of the absence from his post, by illness, of Mr. James Thorne, we are indebted to the Boarding Officers of the U. S. Revenue Barge Office for the following statement of arrivals from foreign ports, with the number of passengers, for the past year:

	Brig's.	Steam.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schrs.	Pass.
American	—	112	646	562	714	[illegible]	[illegible]
Austrian	—	—	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
British	1	50	17	60	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bremen	—	6	26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgian	—	—	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brazilian	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dutch	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Danish	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
French	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Genoese	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hamburg	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanoverian	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Italian	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mecklenburg	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexican	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norwegian	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Neapolitan	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oldenburg	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prussian	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portuguese	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Russian	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sardinian	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spanish	1	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sicilian	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swedish	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	2	318	720	723	1,069	936	[illegible]

The whole number of passengers arrived from foreign ports for the year, are [illegible]
From California [illegible]
Total [illegible]
being a decrease of arrivals of vessels, as compared with 1857, of 413.
Decrease in number of passengers:
In 1857 [illegible]
In 1858 [illegible]
Decrease of California passengers:
In 1857 [illegible]
In 1858 [illegible]

Summary of arrivals for 1858.

Frigates	2	Barks	[illegible]
Steamers	318	Brigs	[illegible]
Ships	723	Schooners	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]		

Comparative Statement.

Year.	Foreign Arrivals.	No. of Pass. from Foreign Ports.
1850	3,467	212,796
1851	3,[illegible]	289,601
1852	3,[illegible]	300,992
1853	4,[illegible]	290,426
1854	4,[illegible]	311,000
1855	3,[illegible]	136,[illegible]
1856	3,[illegible]	159,[illegible]
1857	3,[illegible]	183,[illegible]
1858	2,[illegible]	97,[illegible]

PORT JEFFERSON, Fla.—The brig [illegible], from St. George, Me., laden with bricks, for Government, totally lost on the Northeast Shoal, on the [illegible]. Capt. Rawley reports the brig as having sprung a leak a few days after leaving Pensacola; when she struck she had four feet of water in her hold. The captain, with 3 children, and crew were saved by one of the wrecking vessels. Pumps and other assistance had been sent to her, but she had entirely broken up.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 28.—The cargo of [illegible] tons [illegible] of the brig [illegible], from Bird Island, (before reported,) was advertised to be sold on Jan. 5.

GALVESTON, Dec. 21.—The cargo saved from the wreck of brig Belle Poule had been sold for $396 75. The [illegible] of the vessel saved brought $111 [illegible].—The above by Ellwood Walter, Secretary Board of Underwriters.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 28.—Arr. schr. Senator, from New-York, with loss of foremast, jib boom, and [illegible], is leaking.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Secretary of Board of Underwriters.)

BOARD WANTED—[illegible] respectable private [illegible] of references as to his character [illegible] Times Office, giving particulars as to price.